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General Assembly
Security Council

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21 January 2002

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 21 January 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

At dawn today (Palestine time), Israeli occupying forces reoccupied the entire Palestinian city of Tulkarem. The occupying Power used dozens of tanks and armoured personnel carriers backed by helicopter gunships to reoccupy the city and to encircle the two adjacent refugee camps. At least two Palestinians were killed, several were injured and a number of persons were abducted by Israeli occupying forces while a curfew was imposed on the city.

In the city of Ramallah, Israeli occupying forces maintained their deep incursion in the city, keeping their tanks and personnel carriers no less than 40 yards from the headquarters of President Yasser Arafat. Today, one Palestinian was killed and several were injured in the past forty-eight hours.

Also, at dawn on Saturday, 19 January 2002 (Palestine time), Israeli occupying forces destroyed the headquarters of the Palestinian Broadcasting Corporation in southern Ramallah. Several Israeli tanks encircled the building while Israeli soldiers stormed it, planted explosives and then detonated them, destroying the five-story building and setting it ablaze.

The above reflect the decision of Mr. Ariel Sharon and his government to continue with their bloody military campaign against the Palestinian people and to continue to commit Israeli war crimes and State terrorism. These actions have reached an unprecedented criminal level aimed at not only destroying the Palestinian Authority and any potential for peace but also destroying whatever is left of the Palestinian infrastructure in order to inflict maximum suffering and agony on the Palestinian people.

The international community must stand up to these Israeli war crimes and State terrorism. We call on the Security Council to take the necessary measures to bring all Israeli actions against the Palestinian people to an end.

02-22354 (E) 210102

In follow-up to my previous 91 letters to you regarding the continuing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 18 January 2002 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826; A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880; A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941; A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971; A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989; A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991; A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007; A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024; A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036; A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084; A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092; A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118; A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149; A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166; A/ES-10/133-S/2001/1239; A/ES-10/134-S/2001/126; A/ES-10/136-S/2002/18; A/ES-10/137-S/2002/39; A/ES-10/138-S/2002/48; A/ES-10/139-S/2002/58 and A/ES-10/140-S/2002/89), it is my regret to inform you that since my last letter to you the Israeli occupying forces have killed four more Palestinians. (The names of the martyrs are contained in the annex to the present letter.) With these killings, the number of Palestinians killed since 28 September 2000 now totals 851 martyrs. Regrettably, the number of Palestinians injured, many seriously, by the Israeli occupying forces also continues to rise.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 21 January 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* (Friday, 18 January 2002, to Monday, 21 January 2002)

Friday, 18 January 2002
(in addition to name of martyr included in last letter dated Friday, 18 January 2002)

1. Faraj Nazal Shouman
2. Mohammed Ali Joudah (16 years old)

Monday, 21 January 2002

1. Khaldoun Fares Ma'arek
2. Hussein Mohammed Al-Zubeidi

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* Total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 = 851.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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21 January 2002
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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 42
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 21 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that there were 75 Israeli violations of Lebanese territory during the month of December 2001, broken down as follows:

1. Fifty-three aerial violations by jet fighters;
2. Twelve violations by aerial reconnaissance aircraft;
3. Four violations by helicopters;
4. Four violations of Lebanese territorial waters by the Israeli navy;
5. Two violations of Lebanese territory on the ground.

The violations that Israel continues to commit against Lebanon in the air, at sea and on the ground are in flagrant violation of Security Council resolution 425 (1978) and of Lebanon's sovereignty and they pose a threat to stability in the region.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sélim **Tadmoury**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

02-22361 (E) 220102 220102

United Nations S/2002/97

Security Council

Distr.: General
22 January 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 21 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I would like to inform you that pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 1386 (2001), the Government of Austria has decided to participate in the International Security Assistance Force, as of 17 January 2002, and will deploy up to 75 military personnel for a period of six months to Afghanistan.

The leadership of the Force, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, has been provided with all relevant information on this contribution.

I would appreciate it if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Gerhard **Pfanzelter**
Ambassador

02-22436 (E) 220102

United Nations S/2002/98

Security Council

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22 January 2002

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Letter dated 21 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour, in my capacity as representative of the Presidency of the Council of the European Union, to request that Javier Solana, Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union and High Representative for the Common Foreign and Security Policy, be allowed to participate in the Security Council meeting to be held on Tuesday, 29 January 2002, on the situation in Africa, in accordance with rule 39 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Inocencio F. **Arias**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Spain to the United Nations

02-22504 (E) 220102

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General Assembly
Security Council

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda items 24, 26, 27, 29, 41, 42, 49, 58, 59, 60, 61, 74, 76, 95, 96, 97, 98, 105, 106, 107, 108, 112, 113, 115 and 166

Review of the problem of human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome in all its aspects

Follow-up to the outcome of the special session on children

Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly

Follow-up to the outcome of the Millennium Summit

Question of Palestine

The situation in the Middle East

Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters

United Nations reform: measures and proposals

Strengthening of the United Nations system

Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

General and complete disarmament

Review of the implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted by the General Assembly at its tenth special session

Macroeconomic policy questions

Sectoral policy questions

Sustainable development and international

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

02-22560 (E) 290102

economic cooperation

Environment and sustainable development

Globalization and interdependence

Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

High-level international intergovernmental consideration of financing for development

Social development, including questions relating to the world social situation and to youth, ageing, disabled persons and the family

Advancement of women

Implementation of the outcome of the Fourth World Conference on Women and of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly, entitled "Women 2000: gender equality, development and peace for the twenty-first century"

Promotion and protection of the rights of children

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 16 January 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Nepal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the text of the Declaration adopted by the heads of State or Government of the States members of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) at the eleventh SAARC Summit held in Kathmandu from 4 to 6 January 2002 (see annex).

I shall be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 24, 26, 27, 29, 41, 42, 49, 58, 59, 60, 61, 74, 76, 95, 96, 97, 98, 105, 106, 107, 108, 112, 113, 115 and 166 of the fifty-sixth session, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Durga Prasad **Bhattarai**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.
Minister/Deputy Permanent Representative

Annex

Declaration of the Eleventh Summit

The Prime Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Her Excellency Begum Khaleda Zia; the Prime Minister of the Royal Government of Bhutan, His Excellency Lyonpo Khandu Wangchuk; the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, His Excellency Mr. Atal Behari Vajpayee; the President of the Republic of Maldives, His Excellency Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom; the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Nepal, Right Honourable Mr. Sher Bahadur Deuba; the President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, His Excellency General Pervez Musharraf; and the President of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Her Excellency Mrs. Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga met at the Eleventh Summit meeting of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in Kathmandu, Nepal from 4 to 6 January 2002.

Regional Cooperation

1. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their commitment to regional cooperation through SAARC and underscored the importance of annual Summit meetings in charting common strategies for the realization of the objectives and principles set out in the Charter of the Association. Meeting for the first time at the dawn of the new millennium, they solemnly renewed their pledge to strengthen the Association and make it more cohesive, result oriented, and forward looking, by adopting clearly defined programs and effective implementation strategies in line with popular expectations. To give effect to the shared aspirations for a more prosperous South Asia, the Leaders agreed to the vision of a phased and planned process eventually leading to a South Asian Economic Union.

2. The Heads of State or Government stressed that equitable sharing of the benefits of regional cooperation is essential to achieve and maintain a minimum acceptable level of economic and social development in each Member State. To this end, they expressed their commitment to a speedier process of harmonizing their policies and practices and imbibing regional goals and strategies in their national development programs.

3. The Heads of State or Government expressed their firm determination to fully benefit from the wealth of traditional wisdom, creativity and enterprise in the region. They also pledged to enhance transparency and accountability in

governance and to encourage effective participation of the peoples and civil societies in the formulation as well as implementation of the programs of cooperation.

4. Reiterating their resolve to promote South Asian regional identity and to strengthen cooperation at the international level, the Heads of State or Government also reemphasized the need to evolve common positions on issues of shared interest at the international fora.

Cooperation in the Economic Sector

5. The Heads of State or Government agreed to accelerate cooperation in the core areas of trade, finance and investment to realize the goal of an integrated South Asian economy in a step-by-step manner. They expressed their determination to make full use of regional synergy to maximize the benefits of globalisation and liberalization and to minimize their negative impacts on the region. While recognizing that trade and economic expansion is closely inter-linked, the Leaders made a commitment to widen and deepen the scope of regional networks of activities in trade and financial matters.

6. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the outcomes of the successive meetings of the SAARC Commerce Ministers aimed at enlarging the scope of cooperation in the core areas. They recognised the importance of achieving a free trade area and reaffirmed that the treaty regime for creating a free trade area must incorporate, inter alia, binding timeframes for freeing trade, measures to facilitate trade and provisions to ensure an equitable distribution of benefits of trade to all states, especially for small and least developed countries, including mechanisms for compensation of revenue loss.

7. Recognising the need to move quickly towards a South Asian Free Trade Area, the Heads of State or Government directed the Council of Ministers to finalize the text of the Draft Treaty Framework by the end of 2002. They also directed that in moving towards the goal of SAFTA, the Member States expedite action to remove tariff and non-tariff barriers and structural impediments to free trade. They also instructed to conclude the meeting of the Inter Governmental Group on Trade Liberalization for the Fourth Round of Trade Negotiations under SAPTA as early as possible as per the decision of the Tenth SAARC Summit in Colombo.

8. The Heads of State or Government renewed their commitment to encourage the participation of the private sector and assured their full support for their socially responsible economic initiatives. While welcoming the practice of holding trade fairs in cooperation with the private sector at the regional level, they appreciated the efforts of the SAARC Chamber of Commerce and Industry to promote regional economic cooperation in the spirit of public and private sector partnership.

9. The Heads of State or Government also decided to instruct the Secretary-General to facilitate the early finalization of a regionally agreed investment framework to meet investment needs of the SAARC Member States.

10. The Heads of State or Government recognized the immense tourism potential of South Asia and underlined the need to take measures to promote South Asia as a common tourist destination through joint efforts in areas such as upgrading of infrastructure, air linkages, simplification and harmonization of administrative procedures and training and joint marketing.

Poverty Alleviation

11. The Heads of State or Government acknowledged that investment in poverty alleviation programs contributes to social stability, economic progress and overall prosperity. They were of the view that widespread and debilitating poverty continued to be the most formidable developmental challenge for the region. Conscious of the magnitude of poverty in the region, and recalling also the decision of the UN Millennium Summit 2000 to reduce world poverty in half by 2015, and also recalling the commitments made at the five year review of the World Summit for Social Development to reduce poverty through enhanced social mobilization, the Heads of State or Government made a review of the SAARC activities aimed at poverty alleviation and decided to reinvigorate them in the context of the regional and global commitments to poverty reduction.

12. The Heads of State or Government expressed their firm resolve to combat the problem of poverty with a new sense of urgency by actively promoting the synergetic partnership among national governments, international agencies, the private sector, and the civil society. They reaffirmed their pledge to undertake effective and sustained poverty alleviation programs through pro-poor growth strategies and social as well as other policy interventions with specific sectoral targets. The Leaders also agreed to take immediate steps for the effective implementation of the programs for social mobilization and decentralization, and for strengthening institution building and support mechanisms to ensure participation of the poor, both as stake-holder and beneficiary, in governance and the development process.

13. The Heads of State or Government decided to undertake sustained measures to extend rural micro-credit programs with focus on women and the disadvantaged sections of society. They also stressed the need for widening the opportunities for gainful employment. While highlighting the importance of promoting agriculture, indigenous skills and small scale and cottage industries to address the incidence of rural poverty, they decided to enhance cooperation in agricultural research, extension and adoption. They specifically instructed

that the Technical Committees should identify programmes and activities that impact on poverty alleviation. They urged the need to create gainful employment and promote cooperation in vocational training.

14. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the need to promote sharing of the best practices and experiences among the Member States and to this end, instructed the Secretary-General to disseminate such information to the Member States on a regular basis. They directed the Council of Ministers to review, on a continuous basis, the regional poverty profile to be prepared by the Secretary-General with the assistance of the related UN agencies, nodal agencies and independent research institutions specialized in the field.

15. In order to ensure social stability and to protect the vulnerable sections of population from the adverse impacts of globalisation and liberalization, the Heads of State or Government stressed the need to enhance cooperation to create and maintain appropriate safety nets.

16. The Heads of State or Government agreed that a Special Session on poverty alleviation at the Ministerial level should undertake a comprehensive review and evaluation of the status of implementation of poverty eradication policies and programs carried out so far, and to recommend further concrete measures to enhance effective cooperation at the regional level to the Twelfth SAARC Summit. They also directed the Council of Ministers to take necessary steps to fully activate the existing three-tier mechanism for poverty alleviation.

17. The Leaders directed the Council of Ministers to coordinate efforts to integrate poverty alleviation programs into the development strategies of Member States. In this context, they agreed to reconstitute the Independent South Asian Commission on Poverty Alleviation, with Nepal as its Convener and Bangladesh as Co-convenor, for reviewing the progress made in cooperation on poverty alleviation and for suggesting appropriate and effective measures. They instructed the Chairman of the Council of Ministers to seek two nominations from each Member State by end of January 2002 to enable the convening of its first meeting before the proposed Ministerial Meeting on Poverty Alleviation in Pakistan in April 2002.

18. Expressing concern at the region's special vulnerability in the slowdown in world economy and its negative impact on the poor and the marginalized, the Heads of State or Government called for a supportive international environment and an enhanced level of assistance by the international community for poverty alleviation programs in South Asia.

Cooperation in the Social and Cultural Sector

19. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the need for an early finalisation of the SAARC Social Charter and instructed the Inter Governmental Expert Group to expedite their work on the basis of the draft to be submitted by the Secretary-General, as a working paper for its consideration and to complete the draft framework of the Charter as early as possible for consideration at the next meeting of the Council of Ministers. In drawing up the Charter, they also directed the Council of Ministers to include the important areas of poverty eradication, population stabilization, the empowerment of women, youth mobilization, human resources development, the promotion of health and nutrition and the protection of children as decided at the Tenth Summit.

20. The Leaders recognized the debilitating and widespread impact of the HIV/ AIDS, TB and other deadly communicable diseases on the population of South Asia and stressed the need for evolving a regional strategy to combat these diseases. The strategy should include, inter alia, culturally appropriate preventive measures, an affordable treatment regime and should specially target the vulnerable groups. In this regard, they felt that SAARC should collaborate with the international organizations and civil society. They also emphasized that the SAARC Tuberculosis Centre in Kathmandu should play a coordinating role in the related areas.

21. In accordance with the Colombo Declaration, the Heads of State or Government decided to mandate the Meeting of Ministers of Cultural Affairs in Sri Lanka to finalise the details relating to the establishment of the SAARC Cultural Centre including its financing and to submit its report to the next session of the Council of Ministers.

Women and Children

22. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the signing of the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating the Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution and expressed their collective resolve to treat the trafficking in women and children for commercial sexual exploitation as a criminal offence of a serious nature. They also welcomed the signing of the SAARC Convention on Regional Arrangements for the Promotion of Child Welfare in South Asia and observed that the Convention reflected their commitment to place the child first in the national and regional programs of the Member States. They instructed the Secretary-General, in consultation with Member States and other specialised agencies, to present a report on measures for the effective implementation of the Conventions to the next meeting of the Council of Ministers.

23. The Heads of State or Government agreed to establish, on the basis of recommendations of the Regional Task Force responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution, a voluntary fund with contributions from Member States, individuals, and donor countries and agencies for the rehabilitation and reintegration of the victims of trafficking.

24. The Leaders recognized the need to form an autonomous advocacy group of prominent women personalities from the Member States with a view to making recommendations to the SAARC bodies on a broad spectrum of gender related issues. They directed the Council of Ministers to take necessary steps to prepare and present, for consideration at their next meeting, the Terms of Reference for the purpose.

25. The Heads of State or Government recognized the need to actively pursue and promote social development through empowerment of women and to achieve their full participation in decision making at all levels. They reaffirmed their commitment to uplift the social status of the people, women and children in particular, in the region and expressed their common resolve to accord the highest priority to promoting social development through specific and targeted programs. The Leaders directed the Council of Ministers to take necessary measures to ensure the enjoyment by women and girl children of their inherent potential. They also directed the Council of Ministers to constitute a Task Force to review the status of implementation of past decisions related to the social sector and to suggest guidelines for their effective implementation in the future.

26. The Leaders directed the Council of Ministers to take concrete steps to give priority to investing in children as an effective means for poverty reduction in the long run. Reaffirming their commitment to the Colombo Plan of Action and the Rawalpindi Declaration and recalling the declaration of 2001 to 2010 as the SAARC Decade of the Rights of the Child, the Heads of State or Government noted with appreciation the South Asia High-level Meeting on Children held in Kathmandu in May 2001. They reaffirmed their conviction that the children in South Asia deserve urgent and focused attention to enhance the long-term and overall progress of the countries of the region.

27. The Heads of State or Government agreed to mobilize the necessary resources and intensify broad based actions to achieve a set of priority goals related to improving the status of children, such as polio eradication by 2005, protection of children from mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS, and quality basic education to the children within a time-bound period.

Education

28. The Heads of State or Government instructed the concerned Ministries of Governments to devise appropriate strategies for raising the quality of education through the exchange of information among the universities in the region. While emphasizing the importance of mutual recognition of the educational institutions, they agreed to give the necessary impetus to realize the goal of a common regional educational standard through uniform methods of instruction and teaching aids. They were unanimous in recognizing the benefit of introducing SAARC in the national curricula at appropriate levels of study in order to enhance the awareness about Association's goals and objectives.

29. The Heads of State or Government recognized that access to quality education was an important element for the empowerment of all segments of society, and undertook to develop or strengthen national strategies and action plans to ensure that all children particularly the girl child have access to quality primary education by 2015; and to improve levels of adult literacy by fifty percent by eliminating gender disparities in access to education as envisaged in the Dakar Framework for Action on Education for All adopted by the World Education Forum held at Dakar in April 2000.

International Political and Economic Environment

30. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their firm support for the principles and purposes of the United Nations in order to create a just, balanced and equitable world order. They reaffirmed their commitment to continue working with the NAM and other like-minded countries for the reform and democratisation of the United Nations System with a view to making it an effective and more democratic institution for international peace, security, progress and cooperation.

31. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that stability, peace and security in South Asia should be promoted together with efforts to improve the global security environment. They underscored their commitment to general and complete disarmament including nuclear disarmament on a universal basis, under effective international control. They agreed that global non-proliferation goals could not be achieved in the absence of progress towards nuclear disarmament and in this context called upon all nuclear weapon states, whether party or non-party to the NPT, to engage constructively through a transparent and credible process of negotiations at the Conference on Disarmament. The Leaders also recognized the linkage between disarmament and development.

32. The Leaders emphasized the need to take appropriate measures to make international financial institutions and the global trading regime more responsive to the needs and concerns of the developing countries. They

reiterated the call for genuine partnership among the developed and developing countries in international trade and finance and for the reform of the global financial architecture with an enhanced level of resources.

33. The Leaders also called upon the developed countries to facilitate and ensure an unimpeded and enhanced level of market access to products from the developing, the least developed and the land-locked countries.

34. Recognizing the important role that trade can play in advancing the overall development of a country, thus contributing to an equitable and sustainable world order, the Heads of State or Government also called for an early realization of a rule-based and non-discriminatory world trade regime. In this context, they appreciated the positive elements of the Fourth WTO Ministerial Conference held in Doha and called upon the developed countries to fulfill their commitments to address the particular concerns and needs of the developing and the least developed countries. The Leaders also instructed the forthcoming meeting of the Committee on Economic Cooperation to devote at least half a day for discussions on the evaluation of the decisions of the recently concluded Doha conference in order to evolve better co-ordinated positions among the Member States on all WTO issues. They further stressed the need to intensify coordination among the SAARC missions in Geneva and begin the necessary preparation to advance the common interest of the region in the Fifth WTO Ministerial conference.

35. The Heads of State or Government noted with serious concern the adverse impact of the shrinking Official Development Assistance (ODA) and other concessional financial flows on developing countries in general, and the least developed among them in particular. They further noted with concern the current trend of the global economic slowdown and its adverse effects on these economies. Taking into account the interdependent nature of the global economy, the Leaders urged the developed countries to enhance the level of ODA flows to meet the internationally agreed targets.

36. Recalling the recommendations of the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Brussels in May 2001 and the decisions of the Zanzibar Declaration of July 2001, the Leaders urged the developed countries to adopt more liberal trade and aid policies responsive to the particular needs of the least developed countries. Referring to the forthcoming International Conference on Financing for Development to be held in Mexico in March 2002, the Leaders urged the international community to strengthen cooperation for development by addressing international and systemic issues related to financing for development in the developing and the least developed countries in a holistic manner.

37. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the initiative of the donor countries to relieve the external debt burden of the Highly Indebted Poor Countries. They urged the international donor community and financial institutions to widen the scope and extent of debt relief initiatives to cover all those developing and the least developed countries, which are facing developmental difficulties particularly due to the current global recession. In the context of growing global interdependence, they underlined the importance of forging cooperative partnership between the developed and the developing countries to ensure equitable benefits to all.

38. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the continued violence and bloodshed in the Middle East, and the set backs suffered by the peace process. They reaffirmed their support for the achievement of a just, lasting and comprehensive peace based on Security Council Resolution 242 (1967) and Resolution 338 (1973) and the establishment of a sovereign Palestine State under the leadership of PLO, which could coexist with its neighbours in peace, security and harmony.

Security of Small States

39. The Heads of State or Government recognized that due to their particular vulnerability, small states require special measures for support from the international community for the safeguarding of their sovereign independence and territorial integrity. They reiterated that the real protection of small states should be firmly rooted in the scrupulous adherence to the UN Charter, the rule of law and the strict adherence to universally accepted principles and norms related to sovereign rights and territorial integrity of all states, irrespective of size. This, they stressed, should be ensured by all the countries, either severally or collectively through the pursuit of appropriate action.

Terrorism

40. The Heads of State or Government were convinced that terrorism, in all its forms and manifestations, is a challenge to all states and to all of humanity, and cannot be justified on ideological, political, religious or on any other ground. The Leaders agreed that terrorism violates the fundamental values of the United Nations and the SAARC Charter and constitutes one of the most serious threats to international peace and security in the Twenty-first century.

41. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the need for the urgent conclusion of a Comprehensive Convention on Combating International Terrorism. They also emphasized that international co-operation to combat terrorism should be conducted in conformity with the UN Charter, international law and relevant international conventions.

42. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their support to the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1373 of September 28, 2001 and affirmed their determination to redouble efforts, collectively as well as individually, to prevent and suppress terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including by increased cooperation and full implementation of the relevant international Conventions relating to terrorism to which they are parties. In this context, they called on all states to prevent and suppress the financing of terrorist acts by criminalizing the collection of funds for such acts and refraining from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in states or acquiescing in organized activities within its territory directed towards the commission of such acts. The Leaders reaffirmed that the fight against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations has to be comprehensive and sustained.

43. The Heads of State or Government were unanimous in recognizing the distinct ominous link between terrorism, drug-trafficking, money laundering and other trans-national crimes and emphasized the need to coordinate efforts at the national and regional levels to strengthen the global response to this serious challenge and threat to international security. They called upon the international community to assist Member States of SAARC to deal effectively with the adverse economic effects of terrorism in general and to meet the rising insurance and security related costs in particular.

44. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their commitment to SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, which, among others, recognizes the seriousness of the problem of terrorism as it affects the security, stability, and development of the region. They also reiterated their firm resolve to accelerate the enactment of enabling legislation within a definite time-frame for the full implementation of the Convention, together with strengthening of SAARC Terrorist Offences Monitoring Desk and the SAARC Drug Offences Monitoring Desk in an effective manner.

Report of the Group of Eminent Persons

45. The Leaders noted with appreciation that the Report of the Group of Eminent Persons (GEP) was an important contribution in the on-going process of introspection into the functioning of the Association as well as in setting out a perspective plan of action for that purpose. They endorsed the report of the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the recommendations of the GEP Report, and directed the Council of Ministers to undertake a review of progress in this regard.

Enhancing Political Cooperation

46. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their commitment to the promotion of mutual trust and understanding and, recognizing that the aims of promoting peace, stability and amity and accelerated socio-economic cooperation may best be achieved by fostering good neighbourly relations, relieving tensions and building confidence, agreed that a process of informal consultations would prove useful in this regard. The Leaders further recognized that this process would contribute to the appreciation of each other's problems and perceptions as well as for decisive action in agreed areas of regional cooperation. They underlined the importance of informal political consultations in promoting mutual understanding and reinforcing the confidence building process among the Member States.

Sub-regional Cooperation

47. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the validity of the idea of encouraging the development of specific projects relevant to the individual needs of three or more Member States under the provisions of Articles VII and X of the SAARC Charter.

South Asian Development Fund (SADF)

48. The Heads of State or Government underlined the urgent need to make the South Asian Development Fund operational by making utilization of the existing funds. They also instructed the Secretary-General to submit a proposal for seeking possible assistance from regional and international sources for the implementation of specific regional poverty alleviation priority projects.

Environment

49. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the growing public awareness on the need for protecting the environment within the framework of regional cooperation. They reiterated their call for the early and effective implementation of the SAARC Environment Plan of Action as endorsed by the SAARC Environment Ministers. They directed their Environment Ministers to take this into account and come up with an agreed position in their forthcoming meeting.

50. The Heads of State or Government also felt a strong need to devise a mechanism for cooperation in the field of the early warning on as well as preparedness and management of natural disasters, along with programs to promote conservation of land and water resources.

51. The Heads of State or Government also stressed the need to develop a cooperative mechanism for the protection, enrichment and utilization of bio-diversity as provided for in the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and to establish a regional bio-diversity database with a view to providing equitable benefits to all Member States. They also underscored the importance of protecting associated knowledge and other indigenous intellectual manifestations for the advancement of the region. They also directed the Council of Ministers to explore the possibility of establishing a SAARC Seed Security Reserve to strengthen cooperation in the field of agriculture and to protect IPRs of the seeds of the Reserve.

People-to-People Contact

52. The Heads of State or Government were unanimous in recognizing the need for further promoting a sense of regional identity amongst the peoples of the region. The Leaders lauded the roles played by intellectuals, professionals and eminent persons in promoting people-to-people contacts within the region and agreed to encourage such endeavours as a healthy sign of regional cohesion and fraternity. In this context, they took note of the activities of the SAARCLAW including other recognized bodies. They also took note of the First Meeting of the Chief Election Commissioners of SAARC Countries held in Kathmandu in February 1999 and appreciated the initiative on free and fair election. The Leaders instructed the Secretary-General to collect on a regular basis study reports and other relevant documents and information from the civil society on matters relating to regional cooperation for dissemination to Member States.

Rationalization and Institutional Issues

53. The Heads of State or Government were in agreement that the Summit and all other meetings of SAARC needed to be made more business-like and result-oriented with focus on programs and activities supported by informed regional inputs from the cross-sections of the society. They directed the Chairman of the Council of Ministers to undertake a review of the functioning and operation of SAARC Secretariat, and to make recommendations to advance the process of rationalisation and to make SAARC more functional and business-like, to the next meeting of the Council of Ministers.

SAARC Award

54. The Heads of State or Government noted with appreciation the proposal made by Nepal to institute a SAARC Award to honour the outstanding work of individuals and organizations within the region in the fields of peace, development, poverty alleviation and regional cooperation, and requested His Majesty's Government of Nepal to submit a concept paper for consideration by the next session of the Council of Ministers.

Date and Venue of the Twelfth Summit

55. The Heads of State or Government welcomed with appreciation the offer of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to host the Twelfth Summit Meeting of the Heads of State or Government of the South Asian Association for the Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in Pakistan in early 2003.

56. The Heads of State or Government of Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Pakistan and Sri Lanka expressed their deep appreciation for the exemplary manner in which the Right Honourable Prime Minister of Nepal conducted the proceedings of the Eleventh SAARC Summit in his capacity as Chairperson. They also expressed their deep gratitude for the generous hospitality extended to them by His Majesty's Government and people of Nepal, and for the excellent arrangements made for the Summit.

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Agenda item 62
Question of Cyprus

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 21 January 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 16 October 2001 (A/56/476-S/2001/972), I have the honour to draw Your Excellency's attention to new massive violations of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus by military aircraft of the Turkish air force, recorded on 12, 15, 22, 24 and 25 October, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 21, 22 and 29 November and on 5, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 26 December 2001.

On 12 October, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 15 October, two RF-4 Turkish military aircraft, flying in one formation, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations before returning to the FIR of Ankara.

On 22 October, one B-200 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The B-200 aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara while the CN-235 returned to the FIR of Ankara on 26 October 2001.

On 24 October, one C-160 and one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The C-160 military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards a south-eastern direction. The aircraft returned on the same day from the

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same direction and flying over the area of Karpasia, violated again the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara;

(b) The CN-235 military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 25 October, two F-4 Turkish military aircraft, coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations before exiting towards a westerly direction.

On 1 November, one F-4 Turkish military aircraft, coming from a south-eastern direction, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 2 November, two F-4 and two RF-4, flying in one formation, coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) and then in parallel with the north coastline of Cyprus, before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 6 November, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The aircraft returned to the FIR of Ankara on 8 November.

On 7 November, one F-4 and one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The F-4 aircraft, coming from a south-eastern direction, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara;

(b) The C-130 aircraft, coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards a south-eastern direction. The said aircraft returned from the same direction.

On 8 November, one B-200 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The B-200 aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 9 November, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal

airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The CN-235 aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 12 November, one C-650 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The C-650 aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 14 November, one CN-235 and one GulfStream Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. Both aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 15 November, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The C-130 aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 16 November, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The CN-235 aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 21 November, two F-16, flying in one formation, and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) The two F-16 aircraft, coming from the Ankara FIR, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations before exiting towards a westerly direction;

(b) The C-160 aircraft, coming from the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The CN-235 aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 22 November, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting towards a south-eastern direction. The aircraft returned afterwards from the same direction.

On 29 November, one CN-235 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, before landing at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic. The CN-235 aircraft returned on the same day to the FIR of Ankara.

On 5 December, one C-130 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the

Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting towards a south-eastern direction. The aircraft returned afterwards from the same direction.

On 12 December, one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting towards a south-eastern direction. The aircraft returned afterwards from the same direction.

On 13 December, one F-4 Turkish military aircraft, coming from a south-eastern direction, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas), before exiting towards the FIR of Ankara.

On 24 December, twelve F-16, four F-4, one CN-235 and two KC-135 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) One CN-235 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before returning to the FIR of Ankara;

(b) Two KC-135 military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the air traffic regulations before exiting towards a south-eastern direction. The aircraft returned on the same day from the same direction;

(c) Eight F-16, flying in two formations, violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards a south-eastern direction. The aircraft returned on the same day from the same direction;

(d) Four F-16 military aircraft, flying in one formation, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the air traffic regulations before exiting towards a south-eastern direction. The aircraft returned on the same day from the same direction;

(e) Four F-4 military aircraft, flying in one formation, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the air traffic regulations before exiting towards a south-eastern direction. The aircraft returned on the same day from the same direction.

On 25 December, four F-16, four F-4, one CN-235 and one KC-135 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) One CN-235 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before returning to the FIR of Ankara;

(b) The KC-135 military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the air traffic regulations before exiting towards a south-eastern direction. The aircraft returned on the same day from the same direction;

(c) Four F-16 and four F-4 military aircraft, flying in two formations, violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards a south-eastern direction. The aircraft returned on the same day from the same direction.

On 26 December, eight F-16, one CN-235, one KC-135 and one C-160 Turkish military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, as follows:

(a) One CN-235 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before returning to the FIR of Ankara;

(b) The KC-135 military aircraft entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the air traffic regulations before exiting towards a south-eastern direction. The aircraft returned on the same day from the same direction;

(c) The C-160 military aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards a south-eastern direction. The aircraft returned on the same day from the same direction;

(d) Four F-16 military aircraft, flying in one formation, violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia (Cape of Apostolos Andreas) before exiting towards a south-eastern direction. The aircraft returned on the same day, flying in two formations, from the same direction;

(e) Four F-16 military aircraft, flying in one formation returning to the FIR of Ankara, entered the Nicosia FIR, violating the air traffic regulations before exiting towards a south-eastern direction. The aircraft returned on the same day from the same direction.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I strongly protest the above actions, which violate international law as well as the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, and call for their cessation. I would like to note that these violations are occurring at the moment of the beginning of direct talks in Cyprus at the invitation of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the exercise of his mission of good offices. Let us not forget that the Security Council in its statement of 14 December 2001, gave its full support to the Secretary-General's mission of good offices conducted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1250 (1999). Let us hope that the Government of Turkey will show restraint and will cease the violation of the airspace of Cyprus and contribute to the efforts to find a just and viable solution to the Cyprus problem on the basis of United Nations resolutions.

I shall be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. George **Kasoulides**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

United Nations S/2002/101

Security Council

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Letter dated 17 January 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan, adopted by the Committee under the no-objection procedure on 17 January 2002 and submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234) (see annex).

(*Signed*) Alfonso **Valdivieso**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan

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Annex

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan

I. Introduction

1. The purpose of the present report is to present a factual summary of the Committee's activities since its last report (S/2000/1254), adopted on 28 December 2000, in accordance with the transparency measures outlined by the President of the Security Council in his note of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

II. Background information

2. On 15 October 1999, the Security Council adopted resolution 1267 (1999), demanding the turnover of Osama bin Laden to appropriate authorities. Since this condition was not met by 14 November 1999, the Security Council imposed, as per paragraph 4 (a) and (b), a flight ban on any aircraft owned, leased or operated by or on behalf of the Taliban, as well the freezing of funds directly or indirectly owned or controlled by the Taliban. Those measures were augmented by Security Council resolution 1333 (2000) of 19 December 2000, in paragraphs 5, 8, 10 and 11 of which the Council decided, inter alia, that States should: prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer to the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control, as designated by the Committee, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, as well as of technical advice, assistance or training related to the military activities of the armed personnel under the control of the Taliban; withdraw any of their officials, agents, advisers and military personnel employed by contract or other arrangement present in Afghanistan to advise the Taliban on military or related security matters and urge other nationals in this context to leave the country; close immediately and completely all Taliban offices in their territories; close immediately all offices of Ariana Afghan Airlines in their territories; freeze without delay funds and other financial assets of Osama bin Laden and individuals and entities associated with him as designated by the Committee, including those in the al-Qa'idah organization; prevent the sale, supply or transfer by their nationals or from their territories of the chemical acetic anhydride to any person in the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control, as designated by the Committee, or to any person for the purpose of any activity carried on in or operated from the territory under Taliban control as designated by the Committee; and deny any aircraft permission to take off from, land in or overfly their territories if that aircraft has taken off from or is destined to land at a place in the territory of Afghanistan designated by the Committee as being under Taliban control.

3. By paragraph 15 (a) of resolution 1333 (2000) the Security Council also requested the Secretary-General to appoint a committee of experts to make recommendations to the Council regarding how the arms embargo and the closure of terrorist training camps demanded in paragraphs 3 and 5 of that resolution could be monitored.

4. Following consultations among the members of the Security Council, the Council agreed to elect the bureau of the Committee for 2001, which consisted of Ambassador Alfonso Valdivieso (Colombia) as Chairman, with the delegations of Mali and Ukraine providing the two Vice-Chairmen (S/2001/10).

5. On 30 July 2001, the Security Council adopted resolution 1363 (2001), in which it requested the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the Committee, a mechanism to monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000), to offer assistance to States bordering the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control and other States in order to increase their capacity regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by the aforementioned resolutions and to collate, assess, verify wherever possible, report and make recommendations on information regarding violations of the measures imposed by the above resolutions.

6. The Committee continued to be guided in its work by the guidelines for the conduct of its work, which were adopted on 1 February 2000.

III. Summary of activities of the Committee

7. During this period the Committee held five formal meetings and numerous informal consultations of the members of the Committee at the expert level. The Committee was very active in discharging its responsibilities pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution 1333 (2000), in addition to those set out in resolution 1267 (1999). After the terrorist attacks in the United States of America of 11 September 2001, and the military response of the United States of America and the coalition against al-Qa'idah and the Taliban, the activities of the Committee have concentrated on the lists of individuals and entities associated with al-Qa'idah. An account of the Committee's major activities in the specific areas of its competence follows.

8. List of points of entry and landing areas for aircraft within the territory of Afghanistan under control by the Taliban: In accordance with paragraph 16 (a) of resolution 1333 (2000), the Committee, on 22 February 2001, established a list concerning landing areas for aircraft within the territory of Afghanistan under control by the Taliban. The Committee also designated the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control by means of a map available in the web page of the Committee. In a letter from its Chairman, dated 14 December 2001, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/1226), the Committee subsequently noted that, in the light of the rapidly changing situation in Afghanistan, maps of Afghanistan territory under Taliban control are either obsolete or rapidly becoming obsolete. In the same letter, the Committee reminded Member States of their continuing obligations under all Security Council resolutions not to provide assistance to the Taliban, al-Qa'idah or Osama bin Laden or to individuals and entities associated with them.

9. List of organizations providing humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan: On 19 January 2001 the Committee, in accordance with paragraphs 12 and 16 (d) of resolution 1333 (2000), approved and issued as a press release an initial list of organizations and governmental relief agencies providing humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, to be exempted from the flight ban, including the United Nations and its agencies, governmental relief agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations. The list was updated as necessary.

10. On 9 February 2001, the Committee issued a press release outlining the procedures for humanitarian aid exemption under resolution 1333 (2000) for organizations and governmental relief agencies that were to provide humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, including the United Nations and its agencies, governmental relief agencies providing humanitarian assistance, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate.

11. Lists of individuals and entities whose assets should be frozen: On 25 January 2001, the Committee issued a press release containing a list of individuals, identified by the Committee, to whom the Member States were required to apply the provisions of paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1267 (1999) and 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000). This list was added to the list adopted by the Committee in April 2000. Pursuant to paragraph 16 (b) of resolution 1333 (2000), the Committee was requested to maintain an updated list with respect to paragraph 8 (c) of that resolution. On 7 February 2001, the Committee amended the list published on 25 January 2001, concerning paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1267 (1999). On 8 March 2001, the Committee issued a consolidated list in connection with paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1267 (1999) and paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000). Further addenda to the list were issued on 20 August 2001, 8 October 2001, 19 October 2001, and 9 November 2001.

12. On 26 November 2001, the Committee issued a press release containing a second consolidated list of individuals and entities. The Chairman of the Committee addressed a note verbale to all Member States forwarding the new consolidated list, reiterating their obligation to report to the Committee on the steps taken to effectively implement resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) and requesting them to provide to the Committee relevant information regarding additional measures adopted or updates. On 26 December 2001, the Committee issued an addendum to its latest consolidated list.

13. In relation to paragraph 16 (e) of resolution 1333 (2000), the Secretariat set up a web site to make available relevant information regarding the implementation of the measures contained in resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000): http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/AfghanTemplate.htm.

14. Consideration of requests for the exceptions set out in paragraphs 6 and 11 of resolution 1333 (2000): As an exception to the measures imposed by its paragraph 5, resolution 1333 (2000) provided that those measures should not apply to supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended for humanitarian or protective use and related technical assistance or training and also provided that the measures outlined in paragraph 11 should not be applied to particular flights approved in advance by the Committee on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligations such as the performance of the Hajj, or on the grounds that the flight promotes discussion of a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Afghanistan or is likely to promote Taliban compliance with resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000).

15. On this basis, on 16 January 2001, the Committee authorized a request by the Taliban for 102 round trips in two phases (first phase 25 January to 27 February 2001; second phase 7 March to 9 April 2001) for Ariana Afghan Airlines to transport 13,600 Afghan pilgrims to perform the Hajj, from Kabul and Kandahar (Afghanistan) to Jeddah (Saudi Arabia), with a stopover for refuelling at Sharjah (United Arab Emirates). The Committee agreed, on the condition that any change of the flight schedule and/or change of aircraft should be communicated to the

Committee for its approval and that the aircraft would be inspected upon departure, in Sharjah during the stopover, and upon arrival at Jeddah, with the same procedure to apply to the return trip. At the request of the Taliban, the Committee, on 22 January 2001, approved 33 additional return trips for the aforementioned purpose. On 12 February 2001, the Committee authorized an additional 20 round trips in two phases (same dates as above) for Air Kazakhstan, c/o Avicon International Consultants (operating on behalf of Ariana Afghan Airlines), to transport Afghan pilgrims to perform the Hajj from Kandahar (Afghanistan) to Jeddah (Saudi Arabia).

16. The Committee approved several other humanitarian flights, including a request dated 11 January 2001 from Germany to transport Afghan, Tajik and Kazakh children for medical treatment in Germany and a United Nations flight to transport the late Mullah Mohammad Rabbani to Pakistan for medical treatment.

17. At the request of the United Nations Coordinator for Afghanistan, the Committee approved several requests for the shipment of demining equipment to Afghanistan, solely for use in the Humanitarian Demining Programme. The Committee also approved several requests from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for similar equipment to be shipped to Afghanistan.

18. In relation to the provisions of paragraph 6 (f) of resolution 1267 (1999), on 10 August 2001, the Committee authorized the transfer of the second instalment of funds to the Ministry of Civil Aviation to cover its expenses, provided that the International Air Transport Association (IATA)/the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the Ministry of Civil Aviation would provide the Committee with reports on how these funds were used. It was also agreed that the Committee would authorize, under similar conditions, the reimbursement of the costs of diesel fuel consumed at Afghan airports between November 1999 and July 2000, as per the request by the Ministry of Civil Aviation for the transfer of air navigation charges collected by IATA.

Other activities

19. On 27 June 2001, the Committee held an informal meeting with Vincent McClean, Director of the New York Office of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention to discuss the situation of poppy cultivation in Afghanistan and the aid programmes to former poppy cultivators.

20. On 10 August 2001, the Committee held an informal meeting with Dennis Terao and Gene Griffiths, representatives of IATA and ICAO, respectively, to discuss the situation of aviation in Afghanistan.

IV. Committee of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1333 (2000)

21. After consultation with the Committee, on 8 March 2001, the Secretary-General addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/206) to inform him that, in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of resolution 1333 (2000), he had established a Committee of Experts, for a period of 60 days from the resolution's effective entry into operation, to make recommendations to the Security Council regarding how the arms embargo and the closure of terrorist training camps demanded in paragraphs 3 and 5 of resolution 1333 (2000) could be monitored,

including the use of information obtained by Member States through their national means and provided by them to the Secretary-General. The Committee consisted of the following experts:

Haile Menkerios (Eritrea, Chairman)
Reynaldo O. Arcilla (Philippines)
Michael E. G. Chandler (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Mahmoud Kassem (Egypt)
Atilio N. Molteni (Argentina)

22. On 4 June 2001, the Committee considered the report of the Committee of Experts on Afghanistan appointed pursuant to paragraph 15 (a) of resolution 1333 (2000) (S/2001/511). At that meeting Ambassador Haile Menkerios, Chairman of the Committee of Experts, suggested that a new monitoring mechanism should be established in order to strengthen the infrastructure already in existence within the region, which could be done through: (a) a support organization; (b) the enactment of legislation at the international and national level to deal with sanctions violations; and (c) the provision of necessary equipment and expertise to neighbouring States. The members of the Committee welcomed the recommendations contained in the report of the Committee of Experts and broadly endorsed them. Furthermore, the Committee recommended that the monitoring group should be located in New York to facilitate coordination among the Chairman of the Committee, the Secretariat and the Security Council.

23. On 21 May 2001, the Secretary-General forwarded the report of the Committee of Experts to the President of the Security Council for the attention of the Council members. The Security Council considered the report on 5 June 2001 at its 4325th meeting (see S/PV.4325). Members of the Council expressed support for the proposal to establish a monitoring mechanism to oversee the sanctions regime and indicated their readiness to work on a draft resolution to realize that objective. They were also in agreement as to the importance of the commitment of the neighbouring countries if the sanctions were to succeed. Afghanistan, Pakistan and some other non-members of the Security Council also commented on the report.

V. Monitoring Group

24. The Security Council in paragraph 3 of its resolution 1363 (2001) of 30 July 2001, requested the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999), within 30 days of the date of the adoption of that resolution, and for a period running concurrently with the application of the measures imposed by resolution 1333 (2000), a mechanism consisting of a Monitoring Group in New York, composed of up to five experts, including a Chairman and a 15-member Sanctions Enforcement Support Team. The Monitoring Group was tasked to monitor the implementation of all the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000), including in the fields of arms embargoes, counter-terrorism and related legislation and, in view of the link to the purchase of arms and financing of terrorism, money-laundering, financial transactions and drug trafficking. In accordance with paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 1363 (2001), the Secretary-General appointed five members of the Monitoring Group on 18 September 2001 (S/2001/887), three of whom became unable to

assume their functions and were replaced (S/2001/952), (S/2001/1056). The experts are:

Michael Chandler (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Philippe Graver (France)
Hassan H. Ali Abaza (Jordan)
Surendra Bahadur Shah (Nepal)
Michael D. Langan (United States of America)

25. The Monitoring Group submitted its report on 14 January 2002 (S/2002/65).

VI. Responses received by the Committee from Member States on their implementation of Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000)

26. By paragraph 20 of resolution 1333 (2000), all States were requested to report to the Committee, within 30 days of the coming into force of the resolution, on the steps they had taken to enforce the measures imposed by its paragraphs 5, 8, 10 and 11. In this connection, on 19 January 2001, a note verbale was sent by the Chairman to all States drawing their attention, in particular, to the provisions of the aforementioned paragraphs and requesting information on the steps they had taken to give effect to those provisions. On 4 April 2001, the Chairman issued a report (S/2001/326) on measures taken by States in the implementation of paragraphs 5, 8, 10 and 11 of resolution 1333 (2000), containing the replies from 46 Member States. An addendum to the report, containing 20 additional replies, was issued on 21 November 2001 (S/2001/326/Add.1), bringing to 64 the total number of States that replied as at 31 October 2001. Three more replies were later received. It should be noted that a number of States, in their reports on the implementation of resolution 1333 (2000), also provided information on the implementation of resolution 1267 (1999).

27. On 26 November 2001, the Chairman of the Committee addressed a note verbale to all Member States forwarding the new consolidated list of individuals and entities, reiterating their obligation to report to the Committee on the steps taken to effectively implement resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) and requesting those States that had already submitted their reports to provide to the Committee updated information regarding additional measures adopted.

VII. Humanitarian implications of the sanctions measures

28. During the period under review, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council, in accordance with paragraph 15 (d) of its resolution 1333 (2000), four reports on the humanitarian implications of the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) (S/2001/241, S/2001/695, S/2001/1086 and S/2001/1215). These reports were considered by the Committee and by the Security Council.

29. In his latest report on the subject, of 18 December 2001 (S/2001/1215), the Secretary-General observed that the frequent and efficient communication and interaction between the Committee, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the Secretariat and the humanitarian programmes in the field facilitated

the effective handling of the humanitarian exemption procedure and functioned as a troubleshooting mechanism for humanitarian problems linked to the sanctions regime. Throughout the monitoring process, the exemption procedures worked well and in a timely and efficient manner.

30. In the same report, however, the Secretary-General noted that, during the whole monitoring period, the Taliban authorities maintained an active public information campaign within Afghanistan against the United Nations sanctions regime. They condemned the measures and blamed them for the deterioration in the prevailing humanitarian situation. The United Nations had very limited means to sensitize the population inside Afghanistan to the decisions of the Security Council, and was not in a position to counter those public misrepresentations or to project an objective perspective on the role and scope of the sanctions. This contributed to a widespread belief that the measures did indeed hurt the population. The Secretary-General therefore recommended that future sanctions regimes should give careful consideration to devising ways and means of providing the affected population with objective information on the specific nature of sanctions.

31. The Secretary-General's report further observed that the established monitoring and assessment mechanism and the regular reviews of the impact of the sanctions as well as the subsequent briefings and consultations with the Security Council and its Sanctions Committee had resulted in useful reflections and discussions on sanctions and their implications. He recommended that the Security Council might wish to consider establishing such a procedure for future sanctions regimes to monitor and assess possible unintended negative effects on the civilian populations of the targeted countries.

VIII. Conclusions and observations

32. The Committee was active in discharging its mandate, in particular in the implementation of resolution 1333 (2000), by which the Committee was requested to fulfil a number of complex tasks, including, pursuant to paragraph 16 (b), to establish and maintain updated lists, based on information provided by States and regional organizations, of individuals and entities designated as being associated with Osama bin Laden. Bearing in mind the security and political situation in Afghanistan in light of the developments after 11 September 2001, which fundamentally affected the framework under which the sanctions measures had been imposed, the Committee did not deem it necessary to convene substantive formal meetings in the last quarter of 2001. Nevertheless, the Committee, under the leadership of the Chairman and with the assistance of the Secretariat, continued to function on a daily basis to fulfil its mandate.

33. The Committee and its secretariat accumulated the valuable knowledge and experience in administering a very complex and time-limited sanctions regime, accompanied by a monitoring mechanism. The importance of such a sanctions regime has been generally recognized in light of the impact of the terrorist attacks of September 2001. The Committee also developed very close cooperation with the specialized agencies, in particular with ICAO and IATA, which greatly assisted the Committee in discharging its mandate. The Committee also cooperated closely with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, which carried out the tasks entrusted to it by the Security Council.

United Nations S/2002/101*

Security Council

Distr.: General
5 February 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 17 January 2002 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan, adopted by the Committee under the no-objection procedure on 17 January 2002 and submitted in accordance with the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234) (see annex).

(*Signed*) Alfonso **Valdivieso**
Chairman
Security Council Committee established
pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan

* Reissued for technical reasons.

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Annex

Report of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan

I. Introduction

1. The purpose of the present report is to present a factual summary of the Committee's activities since its last report (S/2000/1254), adopted on 28 December 2000, in accordance with the transparency measures outlined by the President of the Security Council in his note of 29 March 1995 (S/1995/234).

II. Background information

2. On 15 October 1999, the Security Council adopted resolution 1267 (1999), demanding the turnover of Osama bin Laden to appropriate authorities. Since this condition was not met by 14 November 1999, the Security Council imposed, as per paragraph 4 (a) and (b), a flight ban on any aircraft owned, leased or operated by or on behalf of the Taliban, as well the freezing of funds directly or indirectly owned or controlled by the Taliban. Those measures were augmented by Security Council resolution 1333 (2000) of 19 December 2000, in paragraphs 5, 8, 10 and 11 of which the Council decided, inter alia, that States should: prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer to the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control, as designated by the Committee, of arms and related materiel of all types, including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment and spare parts for the aforementioned, as well as of technical advice, assistance or training related to the military activities of the armed personnel under the control of the Taliban; withdraw any of their officials, agents, advisers and military personnel employed by contract or other arrangement present in Afghanistan to advise the Taliban on military or related security matters and urge other nationals in this context to leave the country; close immediately and completely all Taliban offices in their territories; close immediately all offices of Ariana Afghan Airlines in their territories; freeze without delay funds and other financial assets of Osama bin Laden and individuals and entities associated with him as designated by the Committee, including those in the al-Qa'idah organization; prevent the sale, supply or transfer by their nationals or from their territories of the chemical acetic anhydride to any person in the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control, as designated by the Committee, or to any person for the purpose of any activity carried on in or operated from the territory under Taliban control as designated by the Committee; and deny any aircraft permission to take off from, land in or overfly their territories if that aircraft has taken off from or is destined to land at a place in the territory of Afghanistan designated by the Committee as being under Taliban control.

3. By paragraph 15 (a) of resolution 1333 (2000) the Security Council also requested the Secretary-General to appoint a committee of experts to make recommendations to the Council regarding how the arms embargo and the closure of terrorist training camps demanded in paragraphs 3 and 5 of that resolution could be monitored.

4. Following consultations among the members of the Security Council, the Council agreed to elect the bureau of the Committee for 2001, which consisted of Ambassador Alfonso Valdivieso (Colombia) as Chairman, with the delegations of Mali and Ukraine providing the two Vice-Chairmen (S/2001/10).

5. On 30 July 2001, the Security Council adopted resolution 1363 (2001), in which it requested the Secretary-General to establish, in consultation with the Committee, a mechanism to monitor the implementation of the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000), to offer assistance to States bordering the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control and other States in order to increase their capacity regarding the implementation of the measures imposed by the aforementioned resolutions and to collate, assess, verify wherever possible, report and make recommendations on information regarding violations of the measures imposed by the above resolutions.

6. The Committee continued to be guided in its work by the guidelines for the conduct of its work, which were adopted on 1 February 2000.

III. Summary of activities of the Committee

7. During this period the Committee held five formal meetings and numerous informal consultations of the members of the Committee at the expert level. The Committee was very active in discharging its responsibilities pursuant to paragraph 16 of resolution 1333 (2000), in addition to those set out in resolution 1267 (1999). After the terrorist attacks in the United States of America of 11 September 2001, and the military response of the United States of America and the coalition against al-Qa'idah and the Taliban, the activities of the Committee have concentrated on the lists of individuals and entities associated with al-Qa'idah. An account of the Committee's major activities in the specific areas of its competence follows.

8. List of points of entry and landing areas for aircraft within the territory of Afghanistan under control by the Taliban: In accordance with paragraph 16 (a) of resolution 1333 (2000), the Committee, on 22 February 2001, established a list concerning landing areas for aircraft within the territory of Afghanistan under control by the Taliban (AFG/129-SC/7019). The Committee also designated the territory of Afghanistan under Taliban control by means of a map available in the web page of the Committee. In a letter from its Chairman, dated 14 December 2001, addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/1226), the Committee subsequently noted that, in the light of the rapidly changing situation in Afghanistan, maps of Afghanistan territory under Taliban control are either obsolete or rapidly becoming obsolete. In the same letter, the Committee reminded Member States of their continuing obligations under all Security Council resolutions not to provide assistance to the Taliban, al-Qa'idah or Osama bin Laden or to individuals and entities associated with them.

9. List of organizations providing humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan: On 19 January 2001 the Committee, in accordance with paragraphs 12 and 16 (d) of resolution 1333 (2000), approved and issued as a press release an initial list of organizations and governmental relief agencies providing humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, to be exempted from the flight ban, including the United Nations and its agencies, governmental relief agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations (AFG/123-SC/6994). The list was

updated as necessary (AFG/132-SC/7033); (AFG/133-SC/7039); (AFG/134-SC/7046); (AFG/135-SC/7056); (AFG/139-SC/7084); and (AFG/141-SC/7213).

10. On 9 February 2001, the Committee issued a press release outlining the procedures for humanitarian aid exemption under resolution 1333 (2000) for organizations and governmental relief agencies that were to provide humanitarian assistance to Afghanistan, including the United Nations and its agencies, governmental relief agencies providing humanitarian assistance, the International Committee of the Red Cross and non-governmental organizations, as appropriate (AFG/128-SC/7012).

11. Lists of individuals and entities whose assets should be frozen: On 25 January 2001, the Committee issued a press release (AFG/124-SC/6998) containing a list of individuals, identified by the Committee, to whom the Member States were required to apply the provisions of paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1267 (1999) and 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000). This list was added to the list adopted by the Committee in April 2000 (SC/6844). Pursuant to paragraph 16 (b) of resolution 1333 (2000), the Committee was requested to maintain an updated list with respect to paragraph 8 (c) of that resolution. On 7 February 2001, the Committee amended the list published on 25 January 2001, concerning paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1267 (1999) (AFG/126-SC/7009). On 8 March 2001, the Committee issued a consolidated list in connection with paragraph 4 (b) of resolution 1267 (1999) and paragraph 8 (c) of resolution 1333 (2000) (AFG/131-SC/7028). Further addenda to the list were issued on 20 August 2001 (SC/7124/Rev.1), 8 October 2001 (SC/7166), 19 October 2001 (SC/7180 and SC/7181), and 9 November 2001 (AFG/163-SC/7206).

12. On 26 November 2001, the Committee issued a press release containing a second consolidated list of individuals and entities (AFG/169/Rev.1-SC/7222/Rev.1). The Chairman of the Committee addressed a note verbale to all Member States forwarding the new consolidated list, reiterating their obligation to report to the Committee on the steps taken to effectively implement resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) and requesting them to provide to the Committee relevant information regarding additional measures adopted or updates. On 26 December 2001, the Committee issued an addendum to its latest consolidated list (AFG/176-SC/7252).

13. In relation to paragraph 16 (e) of resolution 1333 (2000), the Secretariat set up a web site to make available relevant information regarding the implementation of the measures contained in resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000): http://www.un.org/Docs/sc/committees/AfghanTemplate.htm.

14. Consideration of requests for the exceptions set out in paragraphs 6 and 11 of resolution 1333 (2000): As an exception to the measures imposed by its paragraph 5, resolution 1333 (2000) provided that those measures should not apply to supplies of non-lethal military equipment intended for humanitarian or protective use and related technical assistance or training and also provided that the measures outlined in paragraph 11 should not be applied to particular flights approved in advance by the Committee on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligations such as the performance of the Hajj, or on the grounds that the flight promotes discussion of a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Afghanistan or is likely to promote Taliban compliance with resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000).

15. On this basis, on 16 January 2001, the Committee authorized a request by the Taliban for 102 round trips in two phases (first phase 25 January to 27 February 2001; second phase 7 March to 9 April 2001) for Ariana Afghan Airlines to transport 13,600 Afghan pilgrims to perform the Hajj, from Kabul and Kandahar (Afghanistan) to Jeddah (Saudi Arabia), with a stopover for refuelling at Sharjah (United Arab Emirates). The Committee agreed, on the condition that any change of the flight schedule and/or change of aircraft should be communicated to the Committee for its approval and that the aircraft would be inspected upon departure, in Sharjah during the stopover, and upon arrival at Jeddah, with the same procedure to apply to the return trip. At the request of the Taliban, the Committee, on 22 January 2001, approved 33 additional return trips for the aforementioned purpose. On 12 February 2001, the Committee authorized an additional 20 round trips in two phases (same dates as above) for Air Kazakhstan, c/o Avicon International Consultants (operating on behalf of Ariana Afghan Airlines), to transport Afghan pilgrims to perform the Hajj from Kandahar (Afghanistan) to Jeddah (Saudi Arabia).

16. The Committee approved several other humanitarian flights, including a request dated 11 January 2001 from Germany to transport Afghan, Tajik and Kazakh children for medical treatment in Germany and a United Nations flight to transport the late Mullah Mohammad Rabbani to Pakistan for medical treatment.

17. At the request of the United Nations Coordinator for Afghanistan, the Committee approved several requests for the shipment of demining equipment to Afghanistan, solely for use in the Humanitarian Demining Programme. The Committee also approved several requests from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for similar equipment to be shipped to Afghanistan.

18. In relation to the provisions of paragraph 6 (f) of resolution 1267 (1999), on 10 August 2001, the Committee authorized the transfer of the second instalment of funds to the Ministry of Civil Aviation to cover its expenses, provided that the International Air Transport Association (IATA)/the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the Ministry of Civil Aviation would provide the Committee with reports on how these funds were used. It was also agreed that the Committee would authorize, under similar conditions, the reimbursement of the costs of diesel fuel consumed at Afghan airports between November 1999 and July 2000, as per the request by the Ministry of Civil Aviation for the transfer of air navigation charges collected by IATA.

Other activities

19. On 27 June 2001, the Committee held an informal meeting with Vincent McClean, Director of the New York Office of the United Nations Office for Drug Control and Crime Prevention to discuss the situation of poppy cultivation in Afghanistan and the aid programmes to former poppy cultivators.

20. On 10 August 2001, the Committee held an informal meeting with Dennis Terao and Gene Griffiths, representatives of IATA and ICAO, respectively, to discuss the situation of aviation in Afghanistan.

IV. Committee of Experts established pursuant to resolution 1333 (2000)

21. After consultation with the Committee, on 8 March 2001, the Secretary-General addressed a letter to the President of the Security Council (S/2001/206) to inform him that, in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) of resolution 1333 (2000), he had established a Committee of Experts, for a period of 60 days from the resolution's effective entry into operation, to make recommendations to the Security Council regarding how the arms embargo and the closure of terrorist training camps demanded in paragraphs 3 and 5 of resolution 1333 (2000) could be monitored, including the use of information obtained by Member States through their national means and provided by them to the Secretary-General. The Committee consisted of the following experts:

Haile Menkerios (Eritrea, Chairman)
Reynaldo O. Arcilla (Philippines)
Michael E. G. Chandler (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
Mahmoud Kassem (Egypt)
Atilio N. Molteni (Argentina)

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the application of the measures imposed by resolution 1333 (2000), a mechanism consisting of a Monitoring Group in New York, composed of up to five experts, including a Chairman and a 15-member Sanctions Enforcement Support Team. The Monitoring Group was tasked to monitor the implementation of all the measures imposed by resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000), including in the fields of arms embargoes, counter-terrorism and related legislation and, in view of the link to the purchase of arms and financing of terrorism, money-laundering, financial transactions and drug trafficking. In accordance with paragraph 4 (a) of resolution 1363 (2001), the Secretary-General appointed five members of the Monitoring Group on 18 September 2001 (S/2001/887), three of whom became unable to assume their functions and were replaced (S/2001/952), (S/2001/1056). The experts are:

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32. The Committee was active in discharging its mandate, in particular in the implementation of resolution 1333 (2000), by which the Committee was requested to fulfil a number of complex tasks, including, pursuant to paragraph 16 (b), to establish and maintain updated lists, based on information provided by States and regional organizations, of individuals and entities designated as being associated with Osama bin Laden. Bearing in mind the security and political situation in Afghanistan in light of the developments after 11 September 2001, which fundamentally affected the framework under which the sanctions measures had been imposed, the Committee did not deem it necessary to convene substantive formal meetings in the last quarter of 2001. Nevertheless, the Committee, under the

leadership of the Chairman and with the assistance of the Secretariat, continued to function on a daily basis to fulfil its mandate.

33. The Committee and its secretariat accumulated the valuable knowledge and experience in administering a very complex and time-limited sanctions regime, accompanied by a monitoring mechanism. The importance of such a sanctions regime has been generally recognized in light of the impact of the terrorist attacks of September 2001. The Committee also developed very close cooperation with the specialized agencies, in particular with ICAO and IATA, which greatly assisted the Committee in discharging its mandate. The Committee also cooperated closely with the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, which carried out the tasks entrusted to it by the Security Council.

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General Assembly
Security Council

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22 January 2002

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General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 22 January 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

The Israeli occupying forces continued today to kill, injure, abduct, destroy and terrorize in the ongoing bloody military campaign against the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem. Early today, Israeli occupying forces, backed by tanks, entered Al Majeen neighbourhood in Nablus, raiding a building and killing four Palestinians. The killings represent the latest extrajudiciary executions of Palestinians by Israel, adding to the innumerable war crimes being committed by the occupying Power on a daily basis.

During the raid in Nablus, the Israeli occupying forces also abducted nine Palestinians. In addition, Israeli forces abducted 12 other Palestinian civilians throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory today, including 2 from the village of Zaatara near Bethlehem, 2 from the village of Idna near Al-Khalil, 7 from the town of Hizma near occupied East Jerusalem and 1 from the village of Katana near Ramallah. These abductions, as well as the above-mentioned raid, were carried out in residential neighbourhoods, further intensifying the prevailing fear among the Palestinian civilians as a result of the countless acts of State terrorism committed by Israel.

At the same time, the Israeli occupying forces continue to destroy homes, buildings and other civilian infrastructure during the attacks, assaults and raids being carried out throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory. In this regard, according to a statement issued by the European Commission today, over the past year Israel has wrought damage worth 14.5 million euros (US$ 12.8 million) to Palestinian projects funded by the European Union (EU). A comprehensive list of the extensive physical destruction inflicted by attacks of the Israeli occupying forces on EU-funded development projects includes, inter alia, damage to the Palestinian airport and seaport, civil police camps, the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, two schools, a forestry project, a counter-terrorism forensic laboratory, and sewerage, irrigation, road and housing projects.

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All of the above-mentioned Israeli actions are in violation of international law and international humanitarian law and serve only to further exacerbate the already volatile situation and make the existence of a ceasefire between the two sides virtually impossible. Indeed, it is the incessant violations by Israel, the occupying Power, that clearly perpetuate the cycle of violence. This is an integral part of the Israeli Government's decision to continue with its bloody military campaign, including war crimes and State terrorism, against the Palestinian people. These actions have reached an unprecedented criminal level aimed at not only destroying the Palestinian Authority and any potential for peace, but also destroying what is left of the Palestinian infrastructure in order to inflict maximum suffering and agony on the Palestinian people.

In this regard, I wish to refer to the letter dated 16 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (A/56/774-S/2002/73). First, the Palestinian Authority has repeatedly called for a ceasefire in order to end the cycle of violence. It is the occupying Power that has refused to adhere to the ceasefire and has repeatedly contravened it. Moreover, illegal Israeli settlers have continued to commit acts of violence and destruction against the Palestinian people, increasing their suffering and misery under occupation. Second, it must be reiterated that the presence of Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory is illegal under international humanitarian law, namely, the fourth Geneva Convention, which is applicable to all the territory occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem. The settlers are actively engaged in the colonization of the Palestinian Territory and their presence in and of itself represents a war crime committed by the occupying Power. Accordingly, the deeds and safety of the settlers remain the ultimate responsibility of the occupying Power.

In follow-up to my previous 92 letters to you regarding the continuing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, dated from 29 September 2000 to 21 January 2002 (A/55/432-S/2000/921; A/55/437-S/2000/930; A/55/450-S/2000/957; A/55/466-S/2000/971; A/55/474-S/2000/984; A/55/490-S/2000/993; A/ES-10/39-S/2000/1015; A/ES-10/40-S/2000/1025; A/ES-10/42-S/2000/1068; A/ES-10/43-S/2000/1078; A/ES-10/44-S/2000/1093; A/ES-10/45-S/2000/1104; A/ES-10/46-S/2000/1107; A/ES-10/47-S/2000/1116; A/ES-10/48-S/2000/1129; A/ES-10/49-S/2000/1154; A/ES-10/50-S/2000/1173; A/ES-10/51-S/2000/1185; A/ES-10/52-S/2000/1206; A/ES-10/53-S/2000/1247; A/ES-10/54-S/2001/7; A/ES-10/55-S/2001/33; A/ES-10/56-S/2001/50; A/ES-10/57-S/2001/101; A/ES-10/58-S/2001/131; A/ES-10/59-S/2001/156; A/ES-10/60-S/2001/175; A/ES-10/61-S/2001/189; A/ES-10/64-S/2001/209; A/ES-10/65-S/2001/226; A/ES-10/66-S/2001/239; A/ES-10/67-S/2001/255; A/ES-10/68-S/2001/284; A/ES-10/69-S/2001/295; A/ES-10/70-S/2001/304; A/ES-10/71-S/2001/314; A/ES-10/72-S/2001/332; A/ES-10/75-S/2001/352; A/ES-10/76-S/2001/372; A/ES-10/79-S/2001/418; A/ES-10/80-S/2001/432; A/ES-10/81-S/2001/447; A/ES-10/82-S/2001/463; A/ES-10/83-S/2001/471; A/ES-10/84-S/2001/479; A/ES-10/85-S/2001/486; A/ES-10/86-S/2001/496; A/ES-10/87-S/2001/504; A/ES-10/88-S/2001/508; A/ES-10/89-S/2001/544; A/ES-10/90-S/2001/586; A/ES-10/91-S/2001/605; A/ES-10/92-S/2001/629; A/ES-10/93-S/2001/657; A/ES-10/94-S/2001/669; A/ES-10/95-S/2001/686; A/ES-10/96-S/2001/697; A/ES-10/97-S/2001/708; A/ES-10/98-S/2001/717; A/ES-10/99-S/2001/742; A/ES-10/100-S/2001/754; A/ES-10/101-S/2001/783; A/ES-10/102-S/2001/785; A/ES-10/103-

S/2001/798; A/ES-10/104-S/2001/812; A/ES-10/105-S/2001/814; A/ES-10/107-S/2001/821; A/ES-10/108-S/2001/826 A/ES-10/111-S/2001/880; A/ES-10/112-S/2001/918; A/ES-10/114-S/2001/928; A/ES-10/115-S/2001/932; A/ES-10/116-S/2001/941; A/ES-10/117-S/2001/971; A/ES-10/118-S/2001/989; A/ES-10/119-S/2001/991; A/ES-10/121-S/2001/1007; A/ES-10/122-S/2001/1024; A/ES-10/123-S/2001/1036; A/ES-10/124-S/2001/1084; A/ES-10/125-S/2001/1092; A/ES-10/126-S/2001/1118; A/ES-10/128-S/2001/1149; A/ES-10/129-S/2001/1166; A/ES-10/133-S/2001/1239; A/ES-10/134-S/2001/126; A/ES-10/136-S/2002/18; A/ES-10/137-S/2002/39; A/ES-10/138-S/2002/48; A/ES-10/139-S/2002/58; A/ES-10/140-S/2002/89; and A/ES-10/141-S/2002/95), I regret to inform you that since my last letter to you the Israeli occupying forces have killed a total of five Palestinians. (The names of the martyrs are contained in the annex to the present letter.) These killings raise the number of Palestinians killed since 28 September 2000 to 856 martyrs.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Dr. Nasser **Al-Kidwa**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

Annex to the identical letters dated 22 January 2002 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

Names of martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem* (Monday, 21 January 2002, to Tuesday, 22 January 2002)

Monday, 21 January 2002

Omar Mahmoud Wahdan (in addition to the martyrs named in the letter of 21 January 2002)

Tuesday, 22 January 2002

1. Naseem Abu Alrous
2. Karim Mufarjah
3. Jasser Sumarou
4. Yussef Al Sarkaji

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* Total number of Palestinian martyrs killed by Israeli occupying forces since 28 September 2000 = 856.

United Nations A/56/787–S/2002/103

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
22 January 2002
English
Original: Arabic

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 42
The situation in the Middle East

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 22 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that, because of the absence of maps showing the locations where mines have been placed, at about 1135 hours on 23 October 2001 an Israeli-made pressure-activated A-4 anti-personnel mine exploded during an operation to clear mines left behind by the Israeli occupation in the vicinity of Jabal Safi, killing First Lieutenant Majid Kasan.

Lebanon calls attention to the increasing numbers of casualties being caused by the mines left in the liberated areas, and it requests you to make the necessary endeavours to prevail upon Israel to hand over all of the maps and records relating to mines and their locations, as required by Security Council resolution 1365 (2001) and the norms of international humanitarian law.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Sélim **Tadmoury**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

02-22586 (E) 230102 230102

United Nations A/56/788–S/2002/104

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
22 January 2002

Original: English

General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda item 166
Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

Letter dated 22 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I wish to draw your attention to the latest attacks in the ongoing campaign of Palestinian terrorism.

This afternoon, at approximately 6.15 p.m. (local time), a Palestinian terrorist opened fire with an automatic rifle on several Israelis waiting at a bus stop, injuring 46 people, six of them critically. The shooting occurred on Jaffa Road, the main street in downtown Jerusalem, at an hour when the area was filled with pedestrians. This is precisely the same location where two suicide bombers attacked a crowd of teenagers on 1 December 2001 and is just down the street from the Sbarro pizza shop that was attacked on 9 August 2001. The Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, a wing of Chairman Yasser Arafat's own Fatah faction, claimed responsibility for today's attack.

Today's shooting in Jerusalem comes after a weekend that witnessed a sharp escalation of shooting and bomb attacks on Israeli targets, including the attempted abduction by Palestinian terrorists of three Israelis in the city of Tulkarm. On 17 January, a Palestinian gunman opened fire during a bat mitzvah celebration in the city of Hadera, killing six civilians and wounding more than 30 others. The day before, Palestinian terrorists killed Shkadeh Dadis, a 30-year-old Israeli man, firing many rounds from an M-16 rifle at his vehicle before escaping into the village of Qabatiyeh.

These attacks are the latest incidents in the continuing campaign of Palestinian terrorism directed specifically at Israeli civilians. Previous attacks have been detailed in my letters dated 18 January 2002 (A/56/781-S/2002/86), 16 January 2002 (A/56/774-S/2002/73), 11 January 2002 (A/56/771-S/2002/47), 4 January 2002 (A/56/766-S/2002/25), 13 December 2001 (A/56/706-S/2001/1198), 4 December 2001 (A/56/678-S/2001/1150), 30 November 2001 (A/56/670-S/2001/1141),

02-22616 (E) 230102

27 November 2001 (A/56/663-S/2001/1121), 12 November 2001 (A/56/617-S/2001/1071), 5 November 2001 (A/56/604-S/2001/1048), 24 October 2001 (A/56/506-S/2001/1011), 19 October 2001 (A/56/492-S/2001/990), 17 October 2001 (A/56/483-S/2001/975), 8 October 2001 (A/56/450-S/2001/948), 5 October 2001 (A/56/444-S/2001/943), 3 October 2001 (A/56/438-S/2001/938), 24 September 2001 (A/56/406-S/2001/907), 20 September 2001 (A/56/386-S/2001/892), 17 September 2001 (A/56/367-S/2001/875), 7 September 2001 (A/56/346-S/2001/858), 4 September 2001 (A/56/331-S/2001/840), 30 August 2001 (A/56/325-S/2001/834), 27 August 2001 (A/56/324-S/2001/825), 13 August 2001 (A/56/294-S/2001/787), 9 August 2001 (A/56/286-S/2001/780), 8 August 2001 (A/56/280-S/2001/775), 6 August 2001 (A/56/272-S/2001/768), 27 July 2001 (A/56/225-S/2001/743), 26 July 2001 (A/56/223-S/2001/737), 17 July 2001 (A/56/201-S/2001/706), 13 July 2001 (A/56/184-S/2001/696), 3 July 2001 (A/56/138-S/2001/662), 2 July 2001 (A/56/131-S/2001/656), 21 June 2001 (A/56/119-S/2001/619), 19 June 2001 (A/56/98-S/2001/611), 18 June 2001 (A/56/97-S/2001/604), 13 June 2001 (A/56/92-S/2001/585), 11 June 2001 (A/56/91-S/2001/580), 4 June 2001 (A/56/85-S/2001/555), 30 May 2001 (A/56/81-S/2001/540), 25 May 2001 (A/56/80-S/2001/524), 18 May 2001 (A/56/78-S/2001/506), 11 May 2001 (A/56/72-S/2001/473), 9 May 2001 (A/56/69-S/2001/459), 1 May 2001 (A/55/924-S/2001/435), 23 April 2001 (A/55/910-S/2001/396), 16 April 2001 (A/55/901-S/2001/364), 28 March 2001 (A/55/863-S/2001/291), 27 March 2001 (A/55/860-S/2001/280), 26 March 2001 (A/55/858-S/2001/278), 19 March 2001 (A/55/842-S/2001/244), 5 March 2001 (A/55/821-S/2001/193), 2 March 2001 (A/55/819-S/2001/187), 14 February 2001 (A/55/787-S/2001/137), 13 February 2001 (A/55/781-S/2001/132), 2 February 2001 (A/55/762-S/2001/103), 25 January 2001 (A/55/748-S/2001/81), 23 January 2001 (A/55/742-S/2001/71), 28 December 2000 (A/55/719-S/2000/1252), 22 November 2000 (A/55/641-S/2000/1114), 20 November 2000 (A/55/634-S/2000/1108) and 2 November 2000 (A/55/540-S/2000/1065).

Israel holds Chairman Arafat and the Palestinian Authority responsible for these attacks in light of their continuing support for terrorist attacks against Israeli civilians and the increasingly active role of factions under the direct authority of Chairman Arafat in perpetrating terrorist attacks. The Palestinian leadership persists in its attempts to deceive the international community and obscure its central role in encouraging and carrying out attacks against civilians by continuing to call for an end to violence and condemning the very attacks that it is itself responsible for perpetrating.

Efforts to engage in a viable political process aimed at achieving a just and lasting resolution to the conflict in our region will be impossible so long as terrorism is considered a legitimate tool for the advancement of Palestinian political objectives. The Palestinian leadership continues to do everything in its power to avoid taking the necessary actions to uproot the terrorist infrastructure that it has permitted to flourish in the territory under its control. At a time when the international community is uniting to combat the scourge of terrorism, it is imperative that constant and unrelenting pressure be exerted on the Palestinian leadership to ensure that it fulfils its international obligations to prevent its territory from being used as a staging ground for attacks against civilians.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter circulated as an official document of the fifty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 166, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

United Nations S/2002/105

Security Council

Distr.: General
23 January 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 21 January 2002 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to inform you that it is my intention to appoint Michael Steiner (Germany) as my Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo.

I should be grateful if you would bring this matter to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Kofi A. **Annan**

02-22800 (E) 230102

United Nations S/2002/106

Security Council

Distr.: General
23 January 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 23 January 2002 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 21 January 2002 (S/2002/105) concerning your intention to appoint Michael Steiner (Germany) as your Special Representative and Head of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council. They take note of the intention contained in your letter.

(*Signed*) Jagdish **Koonjul**
President of the Security Council

02-22807 (E) 230102

United Nations S/2002/107

Security Council

Distr.: General
23 January 2002
English
Original: Spanish

Letter dated 18 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as Pro Tempore Secretariat of the Rio Group for 2002, I have the honour to attach herewith the working paper produced at the meeting of legal experts designated by Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the member countries of the Rio Group on implementation of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), which was held in Santiago, Chile on 6 November 2001 (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Bernd **Niehaus**
Permanent Representative
Pro Tempore Secretariat of the Rio Group

02-22770 (E) 240102 240102

Annex to the letter dated 18 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Costa Rica to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

Meeting of legal experts designated by Ministries of Foreign Affairs of member countries of the Rio Group on implementation of resolution 1373 (2001) of the Security Council of the United Nations

Working paper

1. The legal experts and advisers designated by the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the member countries of the Rio Group, convened by the Pro Tempore Secretariat to a meeting in Santiago, Chile, on 5 and 6 November 2001 to consider the legal issues related to the prevention and suppression of acts of terrorism, particularly within the framework of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), after two days of fruitful discussions and exchanges of views, agreed on a number of aspects of the future actions that the member countries of the Rio Group should take.

2. They agreed to unequivocally condemn acts of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as conduct that violates the most basic principles of co-existence among nations and the norms of international law, which accept no justification for the commission of such acts, whatever the grounds invoked.

3. They noted that the recent terrorist acts constitute a grave challenge that threatens the existing legal structures, both internal and international, and agreed on the ineluctable importance of the law in meeting that challenge. They expressed full confidence in the effectiveness of legal mechanisms, both existing and those to be established, to prevent and suppress acts of terrorism. In this connection, they stressed that the battle against this scourge must be waged within the framework of respect for the rule of law, international law and human rights.

4. They agreed that the Rio Group is an appropriate and suitable forum for exchanging views and coordinating such actions as may be appropriate to achieve the common objective being pursued and to contribute to the efforts being made towards this end by the international community.

5. To this end, they agreed to take account in their deliberations the conventions and resolutions adopted by the Inter-American and United Nations systems, particularly Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), that call upon all Member States to take measures to prevent and suppress conduct that constitutes or is related to terrorism.

6. To this end, the delegations had a fruitful exchange of opinions on domestic laws against terrorism currently in force and other relevant legislation.

7. The exchange of opinions revealed the following:

(a) The Rio Group countries have established special inter-institutional and inter-ministerial commissions or other mechanisms to implement within their domestic jurisdictions the decisions of Security Council resolution 1373 (2001). The meeting examined the measures that can be taken directly under existing laws and those that require legislative reform. In some member countries, these commissions

have also been established for the purpose of studying the economic, political and social impact of terrorism and for examining the drafts of the international conventions on terrorism currently being considered by the Organization of American States and the United Nations;

(b) The countries of the Rio Group are firmly committed to ratifying the treaties adopted within the framework of the United Nations and the Organization of American States on the subject of terrorism, as well as related agreements;

(c) A number of Rio Group countries have promulgated administrative acts (executive decrees) to make Council resolution 1373 (2001) part of their domestic law and to ensure compliance with its provisions;

(d) The delegations agreed on the need to strengthen the mechanisms of judicial and extrajudicial cooperation and, where appropriate, to adapt and modernize their laws in this field. In this connection, they noted that some agreements against terrorism contain provisions that constitute an adequate juridical basis for taking these actions. They noted in particular the rule enshrined in these agreements that States must extradite or prosecute, in the latter case independently of whether the crime was committed in the territory of the State in question;

(e) On the subject of the characterization of terrorism as a crime, some delegations were of the view that, while terrorism is still not characterized as such in their legislation, the criminal nature of the act may be deduced from other acts or conduct that are punishable under such legislation. Other delegations indicated that terrorist acts and conduct had been specifically criminalized. In general, they agreed on the need to fulfil the mandates of criminalization contained in international conventions and in Security Council resolution 1373 (2001), by characterizing such conduct in their criminal law and prescribing punishment that is commensurate with the gravity of the offence;

(f) On the subject of money-laundering, a number of delegations reported that this offence applied specifically to drug trafficking, while in others it extended to other forms of organized crime, including terrorism;

(g) In certain countries, the investigation of terrorism was one of the cases in which banking secrecy laws did not apply. In others, legislative reform is required in this area;

(h) Note was also taken of the operation in some countries of intelligence or financial information units, which had also been proposed for other countries. It was agreed that each unit should be involved in combating the different types of organized crime, especially terrorism;

(i) On the subject of the freezing of assets, some delegations reported that they were in a position to take such measures immediately, through direct implementation of Council resolution 1373 (2001), while others reported that they would need to amend their laws in order to do so, where requested by international organizations;

(j) Many delegations underscored the importance of elaborating a new Inter-American convention against terrorism, since it would be easier to reach consensus on a hemisphere-wide instrument. The convention should include the most forward-looking provisions contained in recent agreements in this field;

(k) With regard to paragraph 6 of Council resolution 1373 (2001), a useful exchange of views took place on how to respond to the Security Council's call upon States to provide information to the Counter-terrorism Committee established in the aforementioned paragraph of the resolution. With respect to the modality of preparing these reports, the member countries of the Rio Group have established inter-ministerial or inter-institutional committees under the coordination of the respective Ministries of Foreign Affairs. With respect to the information to be provided to the Security Council, it was agreed that this should be clear and concise and should include an analysis of its basic content and of how the mechanisms described operate in practice. This does not preclude the possibility of including with the information the detailed contents of relevant laws and regulations;

(l) Taking into consideration the fact that each of the member countries of the Rio Group is required to submit a report, it was agreed to entrust to the Pro Tempore Secretariat the task of elaborating a matrix consisting of a comparative table with information from each country on its legislation in this field, any internal, legislative or administrative measures that are adopted to implement the resolution, and participation in international instruments on the question of terrorism;

(m) They agreed to exchange through the Pro Tempore Secretariat information on the new domestic laws that each country enacts to combat terrorism;

(n) Lastly, they agreed that this working paper should be brought to the attention of the national coordinators and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Rio Group, who will be meeting on 12 and 14 November, respectively, in New York, within the framework of the fifty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Santiago, Chile
6 November 2001

United Nations S/2002/108

Security Council

Distr.: General
23 January 2002

Original: English

Letter dated 22 January 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have been instructed to request that the letter dated 18 January 2002 and documents attached to it addressed to you as President of the Security Council by H.E. Roberto Flores Bermúdez, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Honduras, in reference to the Judgment by the International Court of Justice in the case of Honduras-El Salvador be distributed as a document of the Security Council (see annex).

(*Signed*) Marco A. **Suazo**
Ambassador
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

02-22871 (E) 240102 250102

Annex to the letter dated 22 January 2002 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Honduras to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Spanish]

I have the honour to write to you concerning the failure of the Government of El Salvador, to execute the judgment of 11 September 1992 whereby the International Court of Justice settled the land, island and maritime frontier dispute between Honduras and El Salvador.

Not one of the sectors of the land boundary that the International Court of Justice delimited nine years ago, comprising some 142 kilometres, has been demarcated, due to unjustified delays by the Government of El Salvador.

Moreover, in the Gulf of Fonseca, the Government of El Salvador is unwilling to fully observe the right of joint sovereignty that the Court recognized Honduras as having in the non-delimited waters thereof, together with the other coastal States, El Salvador and Nicaragua.

In the Pacific Ocean, the Salvadoran Government is refusing to give effect to what was decided by the judgment, namely that Honduras, together with El Salvador and Nicaragua is entitled to project its maritime spaces from the central sector of the closing line of the Gulf, by agreement in accordance with international law.

The failure of the Government of El Salvador to execute the above-mentioned judgment of the International Court of Justice poses a challenge to the authority, validity and binding nature of the decisions of the main judicial organ of the United Nations.

The delicate situation arising from the failure of the Government of El Salvador to execute the judgment is at variance with the aims and objectives that inspired the Parties when they appeared voluntarily before the International Court of Justice to resolve their differences in accordance with the law. In view of the foregoing, the Government of Honduras, pursuant to Article 94, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations, feels compelled to turn to the Security Council to request it to intervene and assist in securing the execution of and faithful compliance with the judgment of the International Court of Justice.

I enclose, for your information, a brief report on the acts and omissions of the Government of El Salvador (see appendix) demonstrating its failure to execute the judgment of the International Court of Justice, and its respective annexes.*

(*Signed*) Roberto **Flores Bermúdez**
Minister for Foreign Affairs

* This publication is available at the web site of the International Court of Justice (http://www.icj-cij.org/icjwww/idecisions/icasesbycountry.htm).

Appendix

The failure of the Government of El Salvador to execute the judgment of 11 September 1992 whereby the International Court of Justice settled the land, island and maritime frontier dispute between Honduras and El Salvador poses a challenge to the authority, validity and binding nature of the decisions of the main judicial organ of the United Nations.

The delicate situation arising from the failure of the Government of El Salvador to execute the judgment is at variance with the aims and objectives that inspired the Parties when they appeared voluntarily before the International Court of Justice to resolve their differences in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the Statute of the Court.

As a consequence of the foregoing, the Government of Honduras has asked the Security Council, pursuant to Article 94, paragraph 2, of the Charter of the United Nations, to intervene and assist in securing the execution of and faithful compliance with the Court's judgment.

Specifically, pursuant to the aforesaid Article 94, paragraph 2, of the Charter, Honduras requests:

1. That the Security Council make the necessary recommendations to ensure the execution of the judgment, regarding inter alia:

(a) The start of negotiations between the Parties to delimit certain maritime spaces in the Gulf of Fonseca;

(b) The faithful observance of the legal regime established in the Gulf of Fonseca by the judgment of the Court; and

(c) The demarcation of the land boundary delimited by the Court.

2. The designation, by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, of a highly qualified eminent international person to follow up on the Security Council's recommendations concerning the execution of the judgment who shall keep the Council informed.

Should the foregoing procedures not achieve the desired effect, Honduras requests the Security Council to set a deadline of 12 months for the execution of the Court's judgment, after which the Council shall dictate the measures it deems appropriate in order to ensure that the judgment is executed.

United Nations A/56/790–S/2002/109

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
23 January 2002

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General Assembly
Fifty-sixth session
Agenda items 25 and 42

Security Council
Fifty-seventh year

United Nations Year of Dialogue among Civilizations

The situation in the Middle East

Letter dated 22 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I would like to refer to the recent letter from the Permanent Representative of the Islamic Republic of Iran, dated 8 January 2002 (S/2002/37).

In his letter, the Permanent Representative of Iran alleges that Israel misrepresented a recent sermon by Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani and quoted his statements out of context. Although these allegations are patently false, examining the context of Rafsanjani's statement is certainly useful to gaining a fuller understanding of the nature of Iran's rejection of Israel and the threats, both implied and explicit, that such a rejection entails.

The context of Rafsanjani's threat against Israel was a lengthy anti-Israel and anti-Western diatribe that attacks not only Israel's policies, but also the legitimacy of the State of Israel and its very right to exist. Rafsanjani repeatedly refers to Israel as a "pseudo-state" and as an outpost of Western "colonialism" and "imperialism", terms that are not mere pejoratives, but that are intended to deny the deep historic, emotional and religious ties between the Jewish people and the land of Israel. Rafsanjani's fallacious view of Israeli and Jewish history serves his purpose of challenging the legitimacy of the State of Israel and denying the right of the Jewish people to self-determination.

It is in this context that Rafsanjani made his appalling reference to the disparate consequences that nuclear attack would inflict on Israel and the Islamic world. He furthered this implied threat of nuclear genocide against the Jewish people with a more explicit one: "Finally one day, this tumour in the body of the Islamic world will be removed and then millions of Jews who have moved there [Israel] will be homeless again."

Such metaphors are quite common among the Iranian leadership. Ayatollah Ali Khameini, the leader of the Islamic Revolution in Iran, made a similar comment on 31 December 2001 in Tehran, stating that "Iran's dignity, unity and national interests

02-22853 (E) 300102

depend upon standing against the cancerous tumour of the Zionist regime". Precisely two years earlier, on 31 December 1999, Iranian President Mohammad Khatami stated that "there is only one way to resolve the Palestinian question, and that is through the annihilation and destruction of the Zionist regime".

Statements equating Israel with cancer, offensive as they are, are even more appalling in light of the fact that Iran's leadership often speaks of the need for dialogue among civilizations and takes great pride in having introduced an item of the same name to the agenda of the United Nations. It is the very definition of hypocrisy for a State to portray itself as the leader of an initiative to foster greater understanding and tolerance among civilizations while simultaneously calling for the destruction of a fellow Member State that has been a member of the United Nations since 1949. President Khatami reminded the General Assembly on 9 November 2001 that dialogue requires "wisdom, discipline and good will". Do the aforementioned statements, and the scores of others like them, contribute to the necessary good will upon which a dialogue among civilizations can flourish?

In short, Rafsanjani's reference to annihilating the State of Israel with nuclear weapons was but one small part of a much larger invective against Israel's right to exist, including thinly veiled threats levelled against Western nations that support Israel. It is regrettable, although not altogether surprising, that the Permanent Representative of Iran has resorted to name-calling in refuting the letter of Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, which originally drew international attention to the shameful statement of Hashemi Rafsanjani, rather than address the substance of the statement itself.

Therefore, in the interest of impartiality, and to enable the international community to judge Rafsanjani's statement for itself, I have attached the full text of the statement, delivered in Tehran on 14 December 2001 and broadcast by the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the regime's official radio station. The translation is provided by the Monitoring Service of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 25 and 42, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yehuda **Lancry**
Permanent Representative

Annex to the letter dated 22 January 2002 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the Secretary-General

Statement by the Chairman of Expediency Council, Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, delivered at Tehran University on 14 December 2001 (Source: British Broadcasting Corporation, Worldwide Monitoring Service)

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate... In response to your demands I will dedicate the first sermon to the Palestinian issue and the events in the world of Islam. I will use the second sermon to deal with other matters.

First, I have to thank all the good people who have made an effort to participate in the Quds rallies. In many streets I saw their ranks moving towards the university. This reflects the vigilance, the awareness, the faith and the dependable character of our good people. I hope similar support for the Palestinians is being expressed throughout the world. Palestinian issue

The Palestinian issue, and the formation of the state of Israel, is among the worst periods of our contemporary history. I don't know of any similar tragedy. In the fifty years that this pseudo state has been formed, and in the several decades before it, when fighting was going on, hundreds of thousands of holy people shed their blood, millions of people lost their homes, millions of people were injured, tragedies resulting from these events constitute the greatest encyclopedia of crime committed by the World Arrogance. History will not forget these things. In my sermon I would like to discuss some 30 points about the history of these events. I think it may be possible to speak about them in a single discourse and I would like to refer to the important points of this history.

First, this is the most misfortunate, tragic and bitter colonial event. Secondly colonialism, lead by Britain and then America, and supported by the United Nations and other sections of the World Arrogance are responsible for these crimes. If in the future an international court is formed - and this is my third point: a court will be formed sooner or later - and if those responsible for these crimes are put on trial many bitter truths will become known in the court. We should follow up this idea and we should ask just and knowledgeable judges to look into these crimes.

The fourth point is that the engine for this disaster is international Zionism. Zionism is a political party which was created some 100 years ago. It is named after the devotees of Zion, a hilltop in Bayt al-Maqdis. This party is not purely Jewish and not all Jews are Zionist. There are many Jews who don't believe in Zionism. There are many Jewish scholars in America who have been active against the these events. They are also present in other parts of the world. Not all the members of the party are Jewish. There are distinguished Western politicians who were Zionist, such as Churchill, Eisenhower, Kennedy, etc. Of course, I am not an expert in this field and I don't want to put any names in this list but those who are interested can find out the names of the well known Zionists. This party is still very active around the world and it is the engine for important

events connected to Israel, and the Arab and Islamic world. This was my fourth point.

The fifth point is that the loss suffered by the formation of the pseudo state of Israel went beyond Palestine. The Jewish people themselves suffered. This is so because the Jewish people were settled in many countries. In our country, Iran, they were getting on with their life. They were engaged in business. They were rich. They enjoyed influence and a good life. This Zionist movement provoked many Jews, on the basis of their devotion to a religious state of their own, to take a wrong posture. They were put under pressure. There was an exodus and many of them became homeless. Now they have to live in those territories. I will discuss the living conditions in this country if I have the time. But they now have to wait for a possible reverse exodus because finally one day, this tumour in the body of the Islamic world will be removed and then millions of Jews who have moved there will be homeless again. When will this happen? We have to discuss this point on another occasion.

This formation of Israel was also to the loss of the region. The region suffered a great loss. Hundreds of billions of dollars have been spent on armament and war. This is beside the acts of injustice committed against the people of Palestine. So who has benefited from the situation? This is my sixth point: The root of the problem is colonial. As traditional form of colonialism came to an end the colonialists sought new instruments of influence . One of these was to impose lackey governments in the previous colonies. The other was to create many military bases across the world, in the Pacific Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, and other sensitive regions of the world. Costly military colonial posts on land and sea. But the most important objective was to create governments which were totally dependent on colonialism and the best case was that of the Jews - the Zionist government in the Palestinian land. This base was to serve several objectives.

Firstly, it was aimed at getting rid of Zionism in the West, which had become a real nuisance to governments and great powers. It was causing trouble. They threw them out and brought them to Palestine. Secondly, they made Zionism and the Israeli government dependent on themselves to make sure that they would be a tool in their hands. However, the opposite is true as well. They have lobbies which take advantage of colonialism to ensure their own survival. However, colonialism is the main factor. Later on, it was transformed into imperialism because colonialism did not officially exist any more. That was how it manifested itself.

Thirdly, they did that to cause insecurity and threaten other governments and force them to become dependent on imperialism. Then they could sell them arms and do other military things as well. This deeply affected the lives of the people and government of the region and Muslims because they needed particular Western and imperialist products.

There was constant warfare and regional countries became insecure and there was an attempt to prevent their economic and technological growth. We can see this happening and one does not need to explain it in detail. You can see all these things. Therefore, that is the important point. Please do not forget that point until the end of our discussion. Then we can see how much we can count on that when we are analysing the situation or when

we are making predictions about the future. The Israeli government was established to act as a guardian, protector and gendarme that defends the interests of imperialism. I have already mentioned several points with regard to that issue.

The Israeli government itself, be it when it was in its embryonic stage or in its present shape, has been hanging from the umbilical cord of colonialism. It has been feeding off it. If the imperialists stop supporting it, it will be in trouble. Thus there is no independent government in Israel in the true sense of the word. It is totally dependent. Now, the Americans are officially contributing 4bn dollars a year to it. There is also the unofficial contributions made by Jewish communities and others. It is a lot.

It is also supported politically in the United Nations and many other places. They also contain Islamic and Arab governments. Israel needs all of those things and the Americans and Britain are meeting its needs. Therefore, we should consider it to be an outgrowth of colonialism and a multi-purpose colonial base. That is where we should start discussing the next point. So the survival of Israel depends on the interests of imperialists and colonialists. So they go together.

The colonialists will keep this base as long as they need it. Now, whether they can do so or not is a separate issue and this is my next point. Any time they find a replacement for that particular instrument, they will take it up and this will come to an end. This will open a new chapter. Because colonialism and imperialism will not easily leave the people of the world alone. Therefore, you can see that they have arranged it in a way that the balance of power favours Israel. Well, from a numerical point of view, it cannot have as many troops as Muslims and Arabs do. So they have improved the quality of what they have. Classical weaponry has its own limitations. They have limited use. They have a limited range as well. They have supplied vast quantities of weapons of mass destruction and unconventional weapons to Israel. They have permitted it to have them and they have shut their eyes to what is going on. They have nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and long-range missiles and suchlike.

If one day - changes thought Of course, that is very important. If one day, the Islamic world is also equipped with weapons like those that Israel possesses now, then the imperialists' strategy will reach a standstill because the use of even one nuclear bomb inside Israel will destroy everything. However, it will only harm the Islamic world. It is not irrational to contemplate such an eventuality. Of course, you can see that the Americans have kept their eyes peeled and they are carefully looking for even the slightest hint that technological advances are being made by an independent Islamic country. If an independent Islamic country is thinking about acquiring other kinds of weaponry, then they will do their utmost to prevent it from acquiring them. Well, that is something that almost the entire world is discussing right now.

Now, even if that does not happen, they can still inflict greater costs on the imperialists. That is possible as well. Developments over the last few months really frightened the Americans. That is a cost in itself. Under special circumstances, such costs may be inflicted on the imperialists by people who are fighting for their rights or by Muslims.

Then they will compare them to see how they could advance their interests better or what they can do. However, we cannot engage in such debates for too long. We cannot encourage that sort of thing either. I am only talking about the natural course of developments. The natural course of developments is such that such things may happen.

Those who are desperate, but who are also faithful and idealistic, see that this is in their best interests. Then no-one will be able to control them. That is when they become disappointed with such ordinary deceptive methods. Therefore, in the future, the interests of colonialism and imperialism dictate whether Israel will survive or not. Moreover, it is the resistance put up by Muslims and Iraq and the Palestinians themselves that matters. They should besiege imperialists and make them think about whether it serves their interests or not. They should also think about whether maintaining the current balance of power, which favours Israel, is affordable or not. Both of those things may change in the future.

Well, what kind of policy should the Islamic Republic pursue? That is a different issue, which is our eighth or ninth point. As I said, the supreme leader of the revolution Ayatollah Ali Khamene'i has repeatedly said what our policy is. He explicitly said that during the Friday-prayer sermons which he delivered recently. He has enunciated our policy. Whatever we say is an analysis of those policies. The government, the Majlis and all the Iranian institutions and our friends abroad all pursue the same policy.

Well, during all those stages, the Palestinian jihad was proceeding as well. To be honest, the Palestinians never remained completely silent. They had their ups and downs. However, they never became silent. For a while, armed struggle intensified. However, they had to intervene. Their intervention took place through the pressure that was exerted on those who were involved in the armed struggle. It raised the issue of Camp David through puppet governments. It took up 20 years of the Palestinians' time.

It is not the case that the jihad has completely subsided. However, there have also created false hopes along with the people's rather quiet jihad. In the end, it resulted in the formation of the so-called national authority. They made false promises which included only 6,000 km of the 28,000 km of the Palestinian territory. In this way, they could form a small and insignificant government here. However, it seems that that era is coming to an end.

At this stage the Palestinians waited. They fell silent and waited. They formed political parties. Some of them took up arms but they were not strong. The final stage of compromise was held at Camp David II, in New York or Washington in America. At that stage Arafat who had been optimistic about the efforts of the American brokers lost hope. When he came to Iran he said President Clinton's comments at the meeting was a bomb which destroyed the negotiations, the statements of the American president - expressed after several days of intense negotiations - was merely a different version of the Israeli demands, and the meeting broke up. Arafat had written it all down. He read them for me from his notebook.

In the meantime the intifadah began and found a new climax. The Palestinians came to the conclusion that negotiations, be they in Madrid, Camp David, Oslo or any other place, will succeed, only if it is accompanied by their own efforts, selflessness and revolutionary actions. This was the background to the second Intifadah. It began when the Lebanese, with their spirited actions, forced the Israelis, for the first time, to flee in disgrace. This was a good and inspiring lesson. The Palestinian struggle lives on and the Intifadah, the current climax of the Palestinian struggle, is the result of the misleading and dishonest actions of the Western powers. We are witnessing this in the world today. The situation has deep roots. This is the tenth point that I wanted to make.

Now is the Palestinian revolution, the current Intifadah, going to weaken in the future? Some people may think that the Palestinians are going to get tired, that a small community is not going to be able to stand against all this power, that the feebleness and incapability of the Islamic world and its governments will undermine their resolve. But this judgement is wrong.

For one thing the Palestinian jihad has been the source of inspiration to many other Islamic movements throughout the world. It was a source of inspiration to us in Iran. It has been a source of inspiration to Lebanon, Syria, Afghanistan, Indonesia, Malaysia, Central Asia, Chechnya, African countries, Sudan. They feel obliged to support this jihad. Furthermore, their own advancement has similar positive effects on the Palestinian movement . These countries are not going to forget their source of inspiration. They will keeping an eye on the situation. The Palestinian movement will survive. There may be ups and downs. There many be small ups and downs in view of the global situation. But this is not going to die because it is rooted in the homelessness of five million people, in the innocence of eight million people, in the innocent blood of hundreds of thousands of martyrs whose call is still being heard, in the fallen weapons that call to be taken up, in the feelings of innocence and justice, and more than anything, in the path of martyrdom and happiness and the path of the Almighty. Therefore, you cannot say that the Palestinian movement will die. There may be ups or downs but it will survive. And it will undoubtedly end with the liberation of Palestine. public chants of support

The huge wave of Islamic jihad of Palestine subsided with the start of the compromise negotiations. Then, when the talks reached a deadlock, the Palestinian intifadah intensified once again, and today, we face a new situation. The important issue today is very important and deserves a mention.

This is my 11th point. It seems that global arrogance has planned four different moves to stop and quell the present intifadah, or at least rid itself of its grave consequences. The first one concerns propaganda. You can see the great propaganda campaign which is in progress in the world today with the aim of introducing them the Palestinians as terrorists, and Israel as the side that is defending itself. You need someone as foolhardy as Molla Nasreddin legendary witty folk figure to believe this. Otherwise, who can believe that Israel, with all its helicopters, F-16 aircraft, tanks and rockets - which it uses to assassinate people - is the side that it is engaged in self-defence, but a selfless and devoted human being, who sees no other option but to attach a bomb to himself and blow

himself to pieces in some place, is the terrorist element? If one day, the world reaches such a conclusion and offers such a judgment, then we must consider humanity as dead and buried, and we must start to believe that humans are the same as, or even worse than, animals. Of course, already there are people who act in such a way, but at the same time, claim to champion the cause of human rights.

In my opinion, such a belief is not going to find any place among the righteous-seeking and struggling people. Yet, this kind of propaganda exists in the world today.

The second method they have chosen is violence. You can see how it Israel is perpetrating violence. When one person is killed inside the Israeli territory, a squadron of helicopters begin to fire indiscriminately at the people. You can see for yourselves how far violence has gone. Is this kind of violence a proportionate and appropriate response? Of course, it must be acknowledged that both these methods - that is to say propaganda and violence - have had some effect, but in general, they just aggravate an already bad situation. The people who have no choice but to resort to martyrdom-seeking operations are not going to frightened of this violence. After all, they have nothing to lose. How is a person going to lose anything when he believes that by blowing himself up, one minute he is on this material world and the next moment he is going to be transferred to the divine paradise on the wings of divine angels, and once there, he will sit next to the Prophet and the disciples of God, in a reception given in the honour of divine martyrs?

This is really like a duck trying to threaten the river, or the sea. There is no way that a fish can live without the water of the sea.

As I said earlier, the conditions in Palestine are creating this type of people. These acts of violence by Israel may silence some uncertain or opportunist elements, but as a rule, they will strengthen the resolve of others. It is because of this that I want to tell global arrogance to be on guard. It is here that the cost of exerting pressure on the people of Palestine and lending support to Israel can be very high for global arrogance. If one day, these tired, faithful and martyrdom-loving people decide to deliver blows to the vital interests of arrogance no matter where they are, then they can do this. They the Americans may be able to stop half of these operations, or even two-thirds of them, but some will still be carried out, and when they do, the costs will be huge. The events in New York can be a lesson for the Americans, particularly today, when, due to their aggressive moves and their mistakes, they have paved the way and made it possible for some groups to be armed with non-conventional weapons. Crowd chants: Death to America

Therefore, as a person who has good knowledge of history, particularly the history of popular movements, I would like to admonish the Westerners not allow to matters to go this far. They should not feel happy about events such as attacks by helicopters, or other acts of violence by Israel . This is very dangerous, and we really do not want to see the world security to be disrupted, and we do not want to see the present insecurity - which has cost the world more than 1,000bn dollars and has paralysed the world in many areas, including in Israel itself. The West should not allow the world to suffer from such

conditions. They should not allow a situation of confrontation and antagonism between the devoted, martyrdom-seeking forces, and the centres of arrogant power, in the form of the Third World War. This is the worst possible scenario, if arrogance continues with its present ways.

The other path that they have chosen is the path of deceit and false promises. America announces that it supports an independent Palestinian state, with Bayt al-Maqdis as its capital. However, we see that things are different in practice. Europe says the same thing, and Mitchell puts forward a plan. Naturally, such plans have short-term effects for a month or two. Nonetheless, after a while, it seems the people who made these promises start to regret their statements, while, at the same time, those who had believed these promises also start to regret their decision. These plans are not going to produce much. Their last plan involves the use of the so-called Palestinian self-rule authority. This is very bitter indeed. They provide the self-rule authority with a list of names, and ask them to arrest and hand over to Israel for example 200 people on the list. God forbid if the leaders of the self-rule authority fall for this, although they already have done to some extent. They the Israelis are not going to be happy with just an arrest. They are after more.

The worst things that can happen is division and fighting among themselves. All those who have been engaged in jihad for the past 50 years will destroy all their background with one wrong action. We do not want this bitter incident to occur in the history of the Palestinian struggle. However, it is possible for such a thing to happen. I think a few days ago, the Israelis announced that they had complete confidence in Arafat and his intention to establish security. You have witnessed that Israel and America emphasize that there should be complete calm for one week before serious negotiations can begin. They think that this one week is enough and after that it will be difficult to revitalize it the intifadah . During this week other decisions will be made. The self-rule government should not give in to this and think that it will achieve its objectives in this way. In America, he Arafat saw and heard the final words of Mr Clinton and he noted them in his old note book. He knows what can happen. As a result, God willing, the leaders of the self-rule government will not be deceived by this big trickery.

Another solution that they are hopeful about, is to tire the mojahedin and to propagate, what they used to always say to us in Iran, that there is no use in these actions, and they are like trying to achieve the impossible; they said why should these valuable human beings be destroyed like this. These are not in line with Islamic and Koranic logic. These who are in the arena are Muslims.

The Koran says that it is not such that your enemy should not be harmed... In a serious and true jihad, if you suffer, your enemy will also suffer. It addition, it says: you have some hopes that are far beyond their reach. With this suffering, you will reach absolute prosperity and with their suffering, they will plunge into hell; these are not equal. You rely on justice and God, and they are on the edge of an abyss of fire preceding sentence in Arabic and these two are not the same.

You, who believe yourselves to be intelligent people and diplomats, shouldn't say that why are these Palestinian children are being lost like this. These blows are very fatal. You are destroying the enemy from within. A nation which does not have atomic and chemical weapons and F-16s, has discovered something stronger than F-16s which it has pursued. You have left them no option. You have shut off everywhere to them . You have placed them there through your extermination methods . As a result, it seems that these methods which the imperialists are using, will lead to no where. These were some eight or nine points which I have made and not kept count of . You yourself should count them.

See what arrogance Israel is demonstrating in this regard. The conference of the Islamic countries' foreign ministers in Qatar was on the basis of an invitation by Arafat and everyone was Arafat's guest. Israel arrogantly said that Arafat has no right to leave Palestine and even went further and said he shouldn't leave Ramallah. Today, they are saying he has no right to leave his home. Well, this is a self-rule government. He is a weak designated against elected mayor without any authority. What government and establishment is this? What have you pinned your hopes on? Why have you wasted the Palestinian nations' time for 20 years. Today some advise the youth and the women who have recently joined the masses of martyrdom-seeking individuals, to protect and preserve themselves for some other time. I want to mention two other important issues in another part of my speech .

Now that the situation has become a bit desperate, the Europeans, who during the past few months pursued a different approach to that of America and Israel and had made the Islamic world a little hopeful, have changed their stance.

They are openly saying that Hamas and Islamic Jihad in Palestine are terrorist organizations. They are so shameless that they ask Islamic countries to treat these groups as if they were terrorists, to close down their accounts, to close their offices, to put their members on trial. To be so obedient is a source of shame for European governments which see themselves as being equal to America. How can they explain this injustice to their own nations and freedom-loving people? Is this fair judgement? There are five million Palestinian refugees, their families live on UN handouts in camps and shanty towns. Their groves, homes, farms and workshops inside Palestinian territories are being taken over by rich Zionists. They are only defending themselves and you call them terrorists. It is shameful. You have to be truly shameless. What sort of people pronounce these things and vote for these things in their countries? Let the world see the truth. Let the freedom-loving people of the world see the truth. Let them see that those who call themselves the leaders of the free world and who claim to be defending human rights are, in fact, opposed to human rights. They are weak and inferior. There is no rationale for their actions . Their helicopters openly terrorize people on the streets. They, and not the Palestinian Authority, control the airspace. The helicopters come down and target taxi passengers after identifying them. This is what terrorists do. Are they defending helpless people? If this is their rationale then the actions of ordinary terrorists are truly more honourable than this form of freedom seeking encouraged by the West ? One day the world will judge.

The second issue concerns America itself. In Afghanistan, the Americans - according to their own thinking, according to their own analysis - achieved a swift victory through the power of bombardment. Of course, it seems to be the case, but they attach very little value to the main principle and they think that the role played by the Afghan nation, the United Front and the mojahed forces. That is at least what they pretend. That is what they are displaying to the world, even if they do not truly think so. They are trying to exhibit to the world that America has found a way for fighting its opponents. The bombings, on the one hand, and the use of domestic Afghan forces, as far as they do whatever America tells them. But, such calculations about Afghanistan cannot work in other places. You know that the forces which forced the Taleban to withdraw were also involved fighting, their problem was that wherever they were about to advance, Pakistani aircraft would hit their positions in support of the Taleban. And, wherever the Taleban had any shortcoming, the systematic army of Pakistan would intervene voluntarily. Now, the reverse is happening. Now, America is attacking the Taleban instead of the United Front which Pakistan was attacking . America also tied the hands of Pakistan so that it does not interfere from the other side. Yes, that role was indeed played by America, we accept that much. But, if America intends to compare this with other situations and use this process as a model and tested method for its future policies - which seems quite likely at the moment, because such assumptions exist in the While House and the American parliament - that would create another tragedy for mankind and world security, and it will very soon draw the attention of the Americans to the fact that they have made a strategic mistake. That is not a simple task.

The people of Afghanistan were in fact long tired of war, of clashes and of the selfishness of their domestic leaders and many other things. The way was already paved. Even if it was not America, any other powerful country, if it had become involved, could have done this and could have organized such a task. Of course, the future of this is very difficult to predict , because neither America has the capacity, acceptability or popularity among the people, nor there is any trust for it America . Others will not accept this either. We should all work together for the future of Afghanistan so that the people of Afghanistan do not fall into the trap of war, and so that their security, work and reconstruction of their country could get under way. And, if America wishes to show good will, it could also support and help. They the Americans should not think of turning that place Afghanistan into a military base, because the consequences of that can already be envisaged. It will result in dealing blows and receiving blows, it will have ups and downs; but, ultimately, nations cannot accept captivity.

You see that despite this massive deployment of forces the Jews in Palestine are faced with such circumstances. Fifty years have passed and it will be the same in 100 years. The Crusades lasted nearly 200 years and they ended like that. It's the same now. At the end, nations will rise and resist. Amidst this, some will secure their immediate interests, and many will experience the loss.

On the whole, it seems today, the world situation and our region, is in need, on the one hand, of the alertness of nations and governments, and on the other, the realism and fairness of the arrogant powers who want to revitalize the colonial era by deploying

troops, and occupying the previously abandoned military bases and securing a presence in the region. There is the hope that, God willing, this trend will secure the interest of justice and righteousness...

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Report of the Secretary-General concerning the credentials of the representative of Mexico on the Security Council

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials, signed on 17 January 2002 by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Mexico, stating that Adolfo Aguilar Zinser has been appointed representative of Mexico on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

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